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THE COMMUNITY WHERE I LIVE

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STULL-HATCH SERIES · OUR WORLD TODAY

The Community Where I Live

BY

Mary Lusk Pierce

1952

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IOD

Educ.

Dear Boys and Girls:

A community is a place where a group of people live. Some of you live in small communities. Some of you live in large communities.

We are going to study our own communities. Every person needs shelter, food, clothing, fuel, water, sunlight, and air. We will find out how the people in our community get these things.

The Story of Our Community leads up to the study of Our World Today. It tells us about land and water. It tells us about the sun and the seasons. It tells us about the weather. It shows us how the earth and nature help people get the things they need.

We are going to explore community trails. They will be full of adventure. We must keep our eyes open. We must listen to nature's sounds. We must think about what we discover. We must try to understand what we read, what we see, and what we hear.

With best wishes for lots of fun in this new study,

Your friend,

Mary Lusk Pierce

149641

Gnome News

THE PLACE WE LOVE BEST — OUR HOME

1. Our Family Group and Our Home

Home is always a good place to start any study. Our home is the place we know best.

The picture on the opposite page shows the Tiny Family at home. Tiny Brother's name is Tinker. Sister's name is Tiny, and Baby's name is Teeny.

2. Studying the Tiny Family Group Picture

After we have talked about the picture, we will read the words below.

Each word is the name of something in the picture. Find everything that the words name. Add the names of other things to a list in your notebook.

1. *Father* 8. *trees* 9. *house* 2. *Mother* 4. *Tiny*
10. *flowers* 3. *Teeny* 6. *Tinker* 5. *newspaper* 7. *swing*

3. Our Home Is a Shelter

Families need houses to live in. The members of a family work and play together in them.

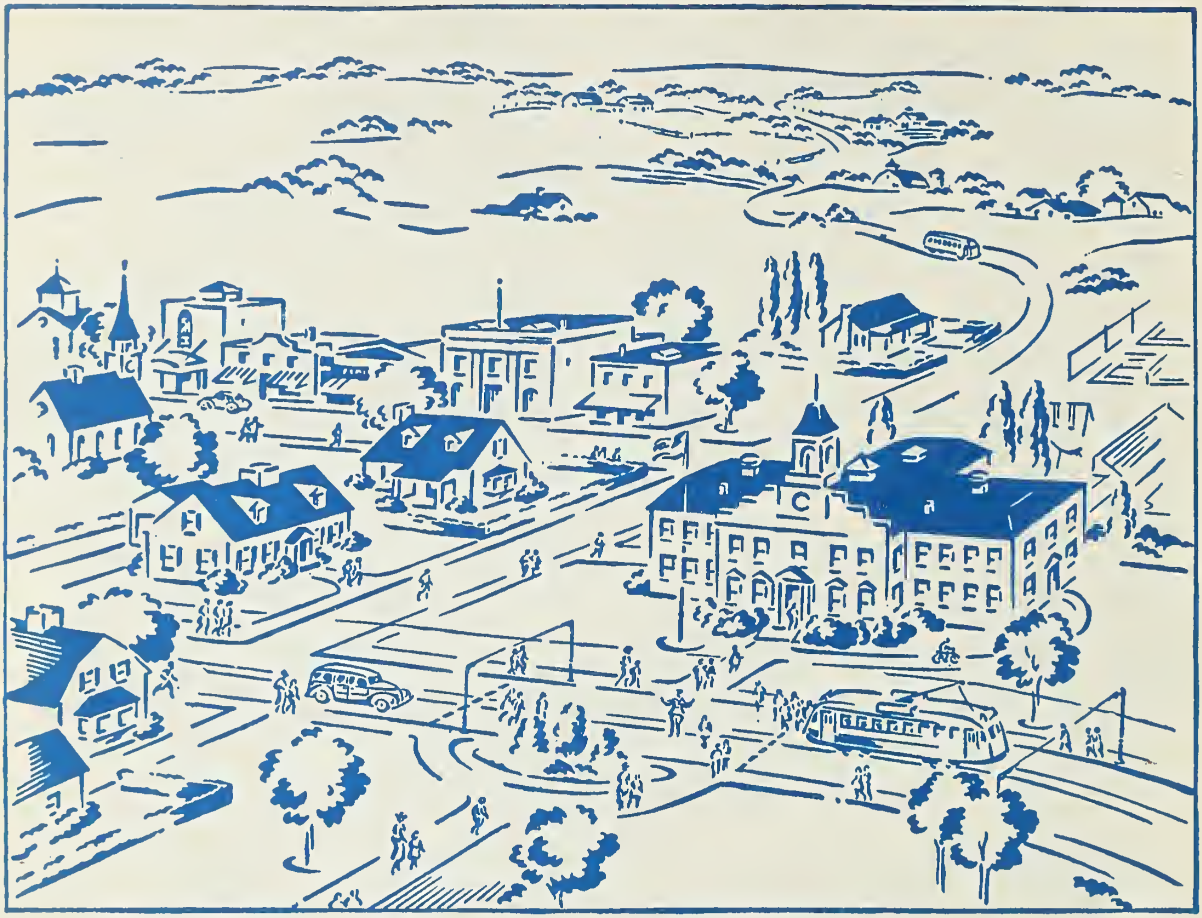
Our house is the place where we almost always eat and sleep. We stay in it when we do not wish to be out of doors. Our house is a shelter.

4. Two Lists

On a page in my notebook I will write two lists. One list will tell the things I can do to help my family group. The other list will tell how my family group helps me.

Myself	The Other People in My Family
What can I do to help my family group?	How do the members of my family help me?

5. Our School Group and Our Homes



In the above picture, boys and girls are going to school. They have started from their homes. Some of them live in the country. Some of them live in the village. They all go to the same school. They are a School Group.

A school group has teachers in it as well as pupils. Our janitor belongs to our school group.

6. Something to Write

Write in your notebook four ways in which the boys and girls in the picture may travel to school.

7. Our Neighborhood Group and Our Homes

In the School Group picture on page 2, some of the boys and girls are together. They are neighbors. They come from the same neighborhood.

People in a neighborhood live very near one another. They all live in the same community. They share many common interests. This means that they do the same things. They go to the same places. They buy at the same stores. They all know one another well. They help one another.

A neighborhood may be a part of a village, town, or city. It is a community.

8. Some Group Words

Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

family *community* *school* *neighborhood*

a. I live with my — group.
b. I live near my — group.
c. I go to school with my — group.
d. Our school families belong to the same —.

9. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

shelter *group* *neighborhood* *community* *interests* *common*

a. We will talk about each word.

b. We will turn back and read the stories in 3, 4, 5, and 7. We will find something about each word in the stories.

c. We will think about the shelters in our community.

d. We will think about the people and their interests.

e. We will write our sentences in our notebooks.

THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN — OUR SHELTER

1. Our Families Live in Many Different Places

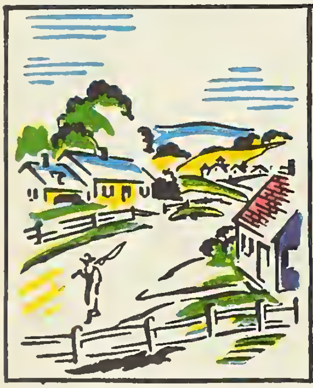
In this big land of ours, there is room for every family to live in the kind of place that it likes best.

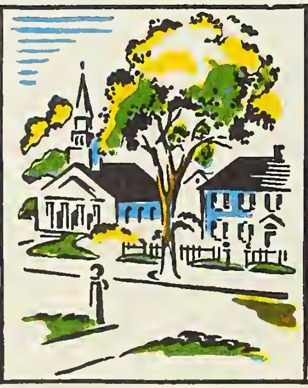
Some of the children who use this book live on farms, or out on the plains. Some live in mountain regions. Some live in lake regions. Some live in hill country, or by the seashore.

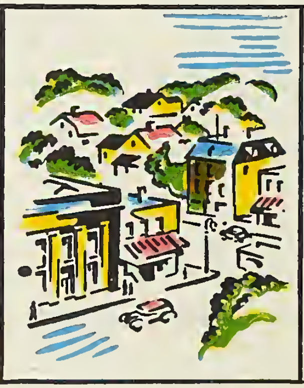
Most of us, whatever kind of region we live in, also live in towns or villages, in great cities, or in suburbs near the great cities.

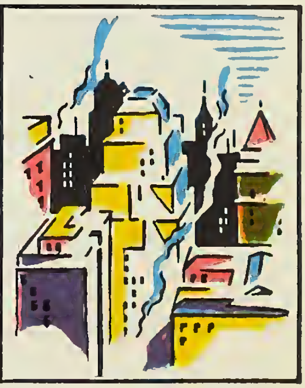
Two new words: "region," "suburb." Let us talk about these two words to be sure that we know what each one means. If you know already, you can explain them to your classmates.

2. Four Kinds of Communities — Hamlet, Village, Town, City


Hamlet


Village


Town


City

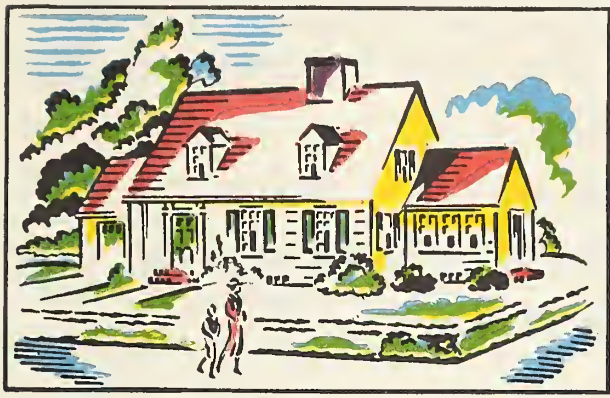
Let us study these pictures. Then we shall decide what the word "hamlet" means.

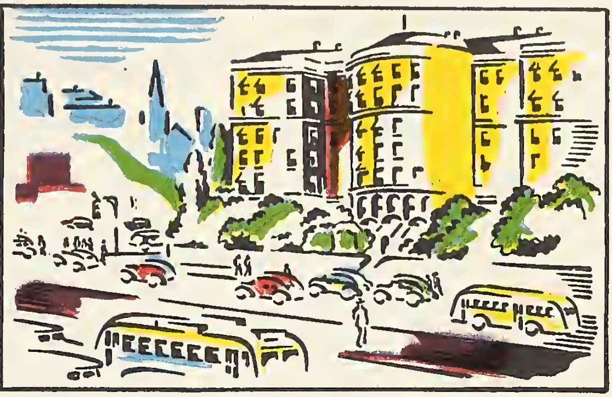
Let someone write the meaning on the board. We can copy it in our notebooks.

Is our schoolhouse built in a hamlet, a village, a town, or a city?

3. Two Pictures of Shelter

Study these two pictures. Tell which kind of shelter is used mostly in towns and suburbs. Which is used in cities? Why?


One-Family House


Apartment House

4. A Picture Test

Copy the stories *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, e, *f* in your notebook. Put the right picture number at the end of each story.

a. a city playground

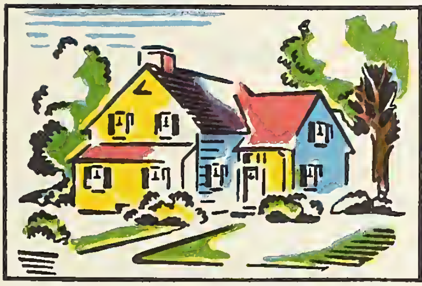
b. a house for one family

c. an apartment house

d. a two-family house

e. a city park

f. a seashore hotel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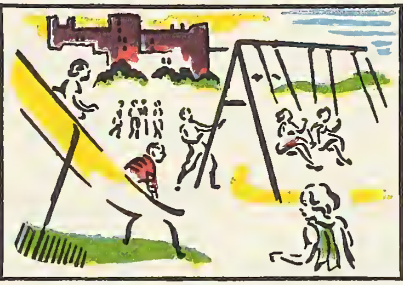
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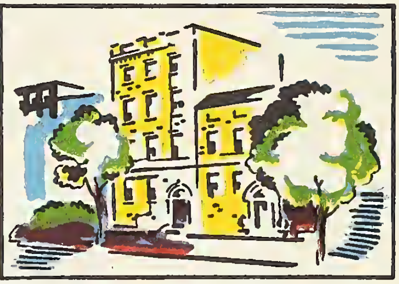
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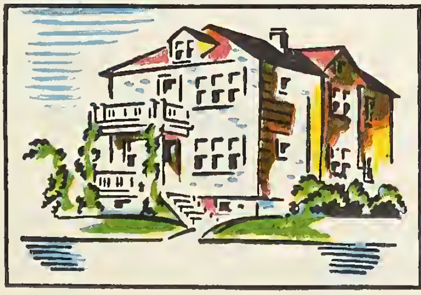
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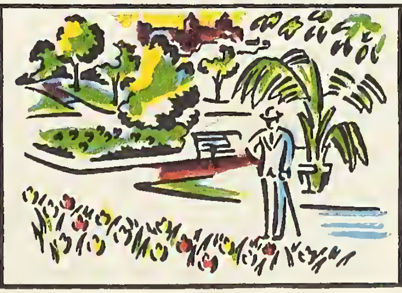
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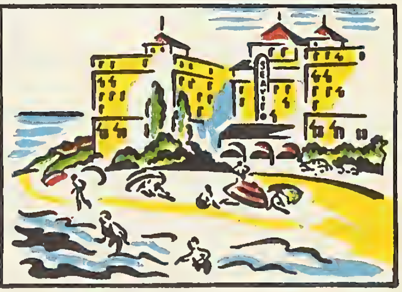
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5. A Story about Homes

Choose the right group of words for each blank space.

can rent *great city* *many families* *ride to work*

a. Apartment houses are found mostly in towns and cities. A large apartment house can shelter —.

b. A hotel is a shelter where people — rooms.

c. Usually people who live near the city where they work — in trains, trolley cars, or automobiles.

d. A suburb is a community near a —.

6. Where Do I Live?

The words below tell something about homes. The pictures in 2 tell something about homes. I will write in my notebook a list of the words that tell about my home.

seashore
village
ranch
town
city
hamlet
farm
lake
river
suburb
plains
valley
mountains
hill country
forests

7. Words to Study — Use them in Sentences

village *town* *city* *region* *suburb* *apartment* *hotel* *park*

a. We will turn back and read the stories in 1, 2, 3, and 4.

b. We will look again at the pictures in 2, 3, and 4.

c. We will find something about each word in 1, 2, 3, and 4.

d. We will collect pictures that will tell about our words.

e. We will find the words in 6 that tell about our own region.

f. We will write our sentences in our workbooks.

OUR EARTH AND THE SUN

1. Day and Night

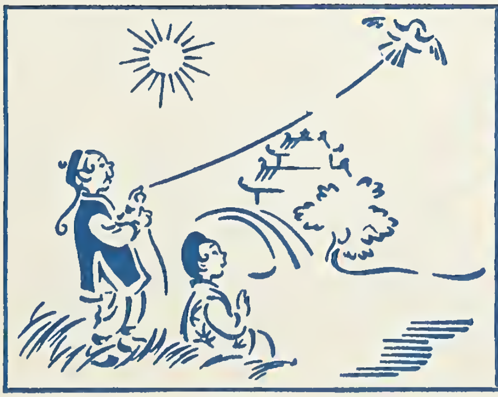
The sun probably does more than anything else in nature to make us and all living things happy and healthy. It is a kind of fuel because it gives us heat and light.

When one part of the earth faces the sun, the other side of the earth faces away from the sun. That is what causes day and night. When it is daytime on one side of the earth, it must be nighttime on the other. We can use a flashlight, a baseball, and a dark room to show this. Try it.

Our Side of the Earth	The Other Side of the Earth
Our country is the United States.	China is on the other side of the world.
When our country has Day,	China has Night.
When our country has Night,	China has Day.
When we have Day,	Chinese children have Night.

2. A Picture Study

Find the sun and the stars in the two pictures. The children in China see the sun. The children in our country see the stars.



China — Day

Our Country — Night

3. Length of Days

Since school began, the days are growing shorter. The nights are growing longer and cooler. The sun is rising a little later, and setting a little earlier every day.

Home Work to Do — About the Sun

1. Get up early. Watch the sun rise.
2. On the same day — Watch the sun set.
3. Answer these questions on a piece of paper.
   - a. Today is what date?
   - b. What hour did the sun rise, today?
   - c. In what direction did the sun rise, today?
   - d. What hour did the sun set, today? Direction?
4. One Week Later — Do the Sun Home Work Again.

4. My First Fall Sun Record

When?	Month?	Date?	Year?	Hour?	Direction?
Sunrise			19	A.M.	
Sunset			19	P.M.	

5. My Second Fall Sun Record — About One Week Later

When?	Month?	Date?	Year?	Hour?	Direction?
Sunrise			19	A.M.	
Sunset			19	P.M.	

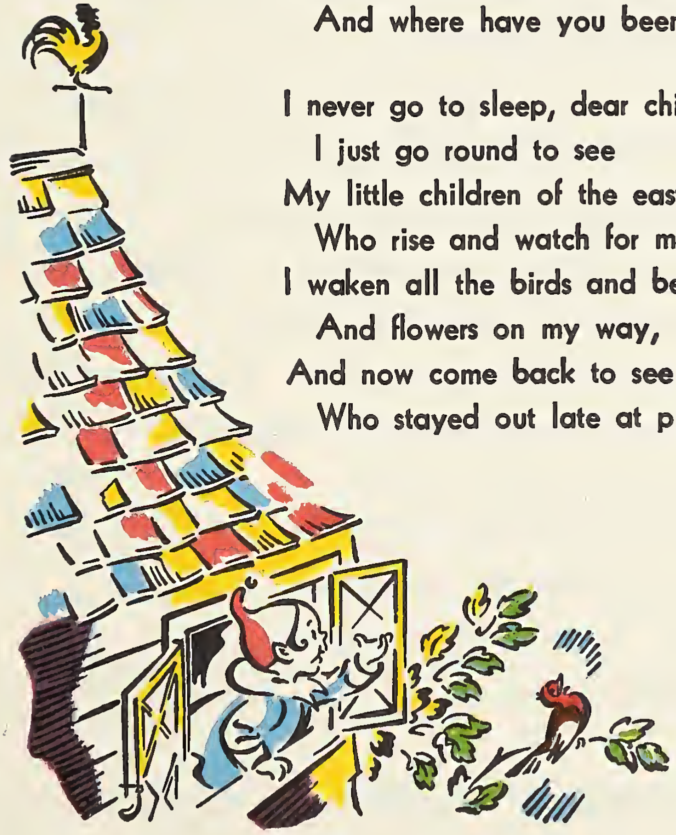
We will make Sun Record Charts, like 4 and 5, in our notebooks. Then we will answer the questions on each chart. Our homework papers will help us do this.

MERRY SUNSHINE

Good morning, Merry Sunshine!
How did you wake so soon?
You've scared the little stars away
And shined away the moon.
I saw you go to sleep last night
Before I ceased my playing.
How did you get way over there?
And where have you been staying?

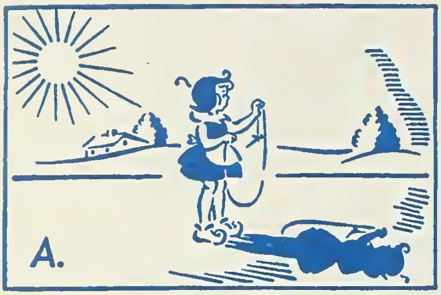
I never go to sleep, dear child,
I just go round to see
My little children of the east,
Who rise and watch for me.
I waken all the birds and bees
And flowers on my way,
And now come back to see the child
Who stayed out late at play.

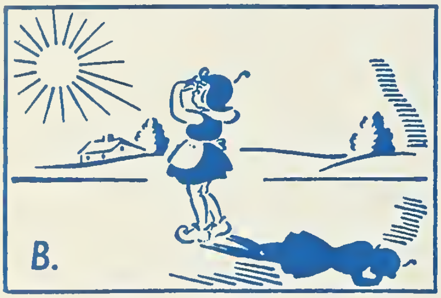
— Selected

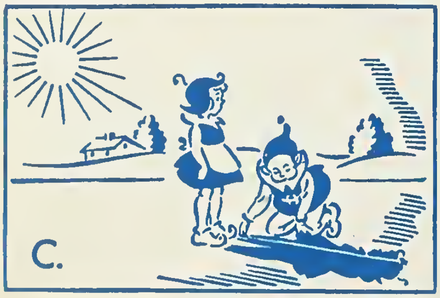


MY SHADOW AND THE SUN

1. Things to Do at 12 O'clock and at 3 O'clock







A. *What I Need:*

1. A sunny day — out of doors.
2. A piece of string 2 yards long, tied at one end to a nail.
3. A helper.

B. *What I Do:*

1. Stand still.
2. See where the sun is.
3. Turn around and look at my shadow.

C. *What My Helper Does:*

1. Pushes the nail into ground, where the shadow ends.
2. Measures the length of my shadow with the string.
3. Ties a knot in the string to show how long my shadow is.

2. What I Have Learned from My Shadow

a. How long was my noontime shadow?

b. How long was my three o'clock shadow?

c. Was the sun higher or lower in the sky at 3:00 than at 12:00?

d. Was my shadow longer when the sun was high or low?

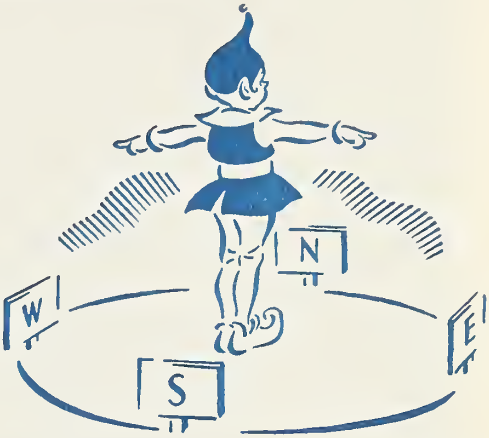
Our shadows in the sunlight help us to tell what time of day it is. They also help us tell directions.

HOW TO TELL DIRECTIONS

1. Telling Directions by the Sun

Something to Do

When: — Several sunny days
Time: — Noontime
Where: — Out of doors
What I Do: — Look at the sun
Look at my shadow
See where my shadow points
Remember where it points



Tinker is facing north. Where is south? Where does his right hand point? Where does his left hand point?

2. I Will Remember That:

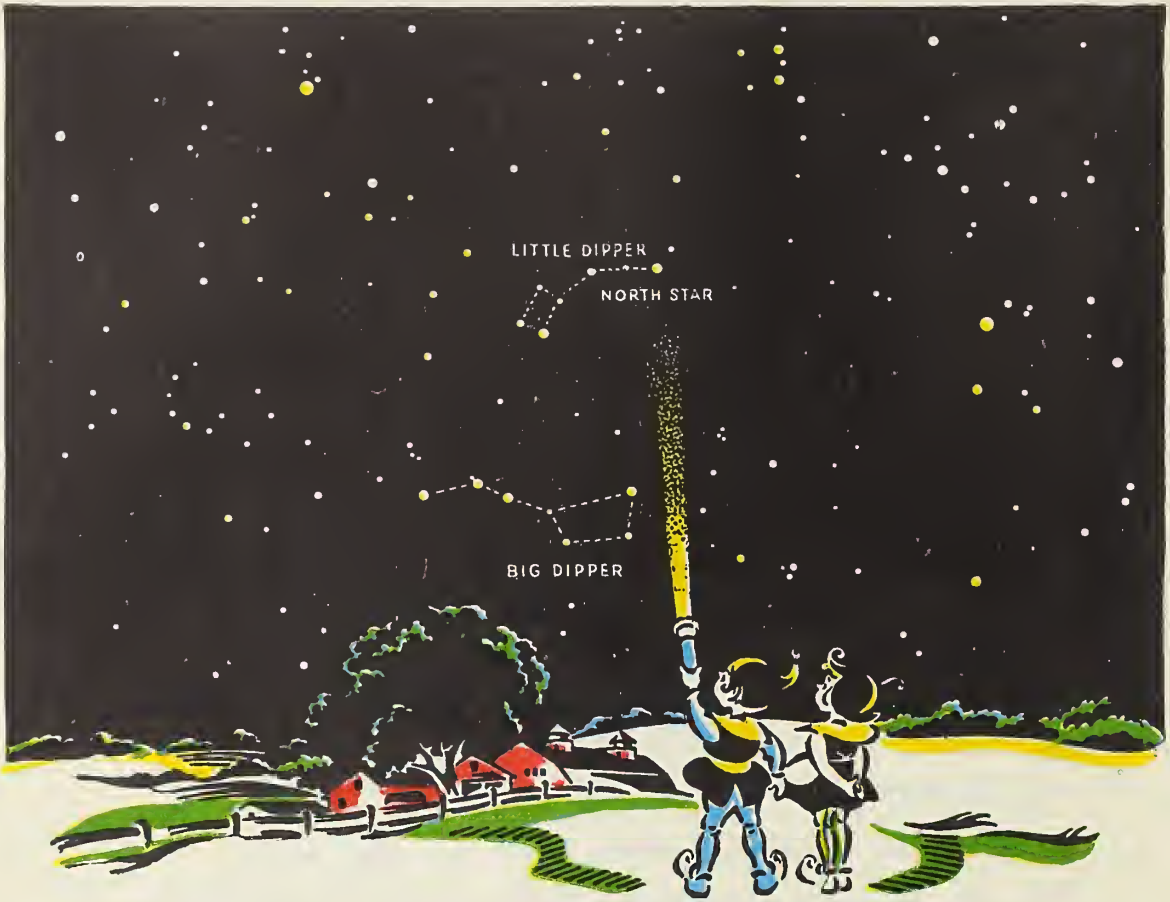
In our country:

My shadow always points north at noontime.
The sun is always towards the south at noontime.
When I face north, south is behind me.
When I face north, my right arm points east.
When I face north, my left arm points west.
The sun always rises towards the east.
The sun always sets towards the west.

a. Exactly where does the sun rise in our country about September 21? Where does it set at that time?

b. North, east, south, and west are called points of the compass. Northeast and southwest are also points of the compass. Name two more points of the compass.

3. Telling Directions by the North Star



Tinker is showing Tiny the North Star. The North Star is always in the north.

The dotted lines are put into the picture to show us the Big Dipper and the Little Dipper.

The two stars in the outer edge of the bowl in the Big Dipper are called the pointers.

The pointers always point to the North Star.

Because the earth turns, the Dipper and nearby stars seem to move in circles around the North Star. Sometimes we see them above the North Star, sometimes below it. Sometimes they are at the right of it, sometimes at the left. If you watch from evening to evening, all year long, you will see this for yourself.

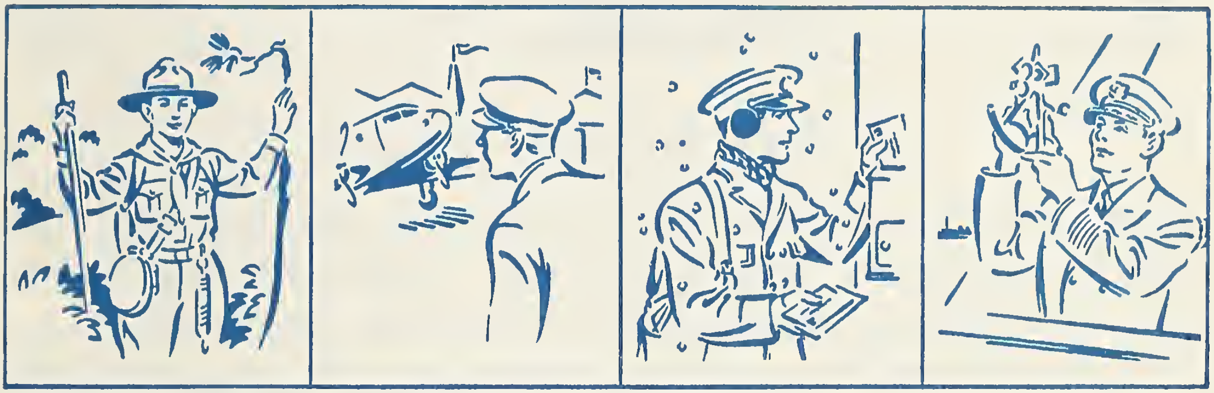
4. The Compass — A Third Way to Tell Directions

Let's talk about compasses for a few minutes. Tell what they are and how they are used.

Try to arrange a compass show for the class. Get as many kinds as you can.

5. People Who Need to Know about Directions

Tell why these people need to know about directions.



6. How Many Ways to Tell Directions Have We Learned?

What to Use	When	Weather	To Remember
	Day	Not cloudy	Noontime shadow Always points North. Noontime sun Always in the South
	Night	Not cloudy	Find the pointer stars in the Big Dipper The pointer stars always point to the North Star.
	Day and Night	All kinds of weather	It has a needle like a watch hand. The needle will move around. If the compass is held level, the needle will point North.

THE SEASONS

1. Things to Know about the Seasons

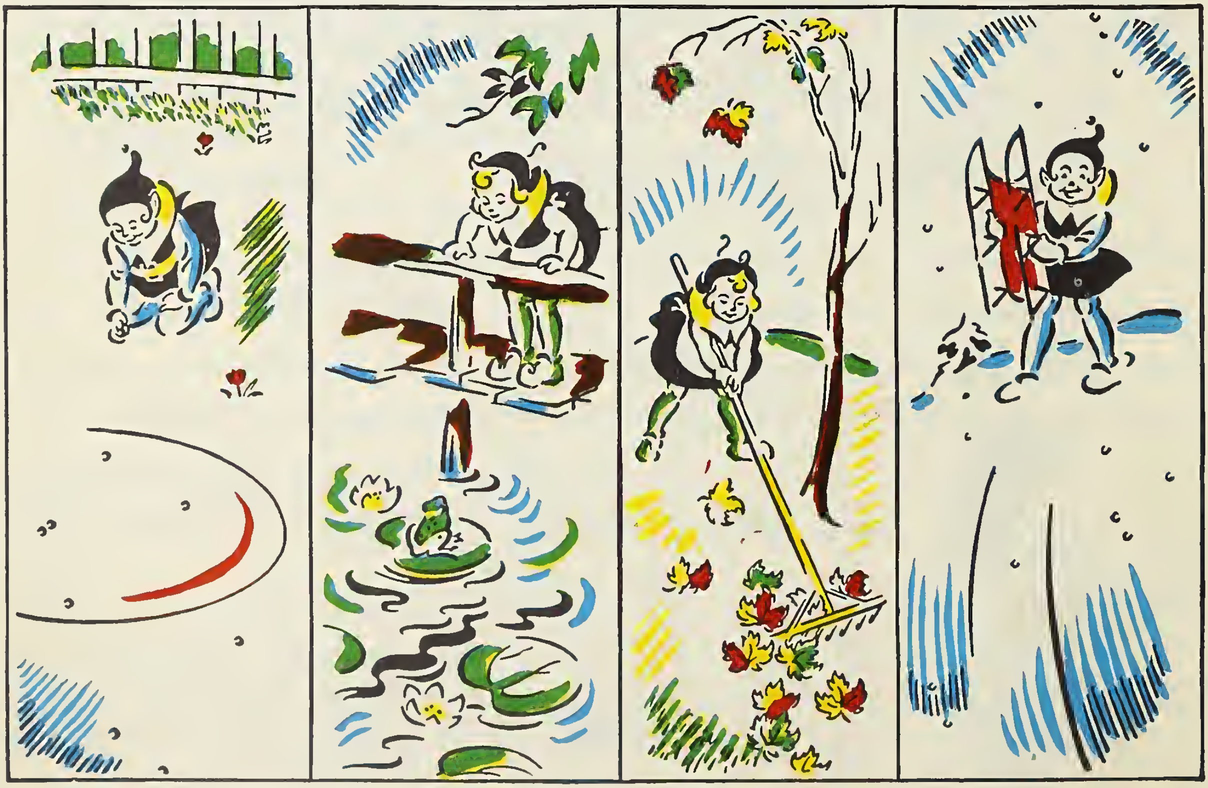
We have four seasons. We name them Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. There are three autumn months: September, October, November.

Many out-of-door changes come in each season. The changes in the cooler places are not just like the changes in the warmer places.

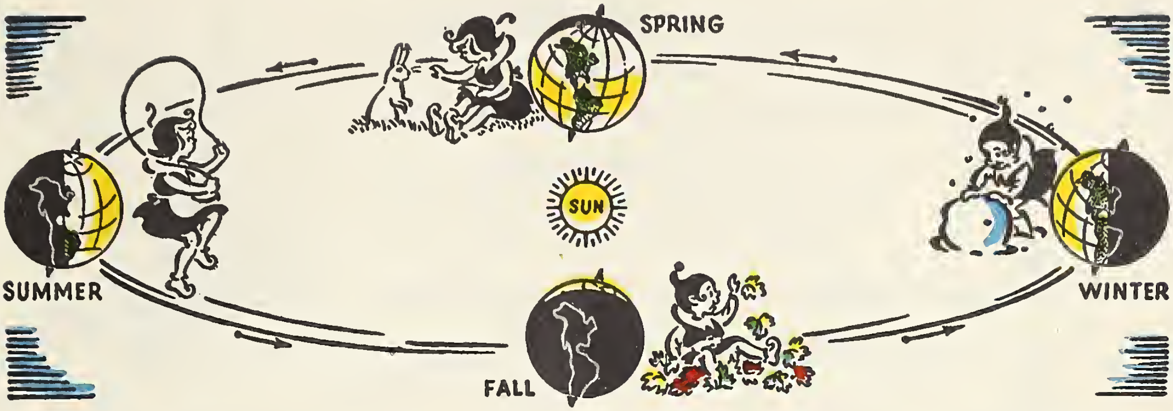
Some parts of the earth have only two seasons.

2. A Parade of the Seasons

Our pictures suggest a parade of the seasons. Let us talk about each picture. See what Tiny Brother and Tiny Sister are doing. Name the season that is shown by each picture.



3. Why We Have the Four Seasons



Our earth spins around in the sky like a huge ball. That is why we have day and night.

As it spins, our earth is also traveling in a big circle around the sun. It needs a whole year to make the trip.

Sometimes our part of the earth is tipped towards the sun. Sometimes it is tipped away. This makes our seasons.

a. When our part of the earth is tipped towards the hot sun, the weather grows warmer.

b. When our part of the earth is tipped away from the hot sun, the weather grows colder.

c. When days begin to get longer and warmer, spring is here. Spring is the first season of the year.

d. When days are longest and hottest, summer is here. Summer is the second season of the year.

e. When the days begin to grow short and cool again, autumn is here. Autumn is the third season of the year. Fall is another name for autumn. Many people use the name "fall" more than they do autumn.

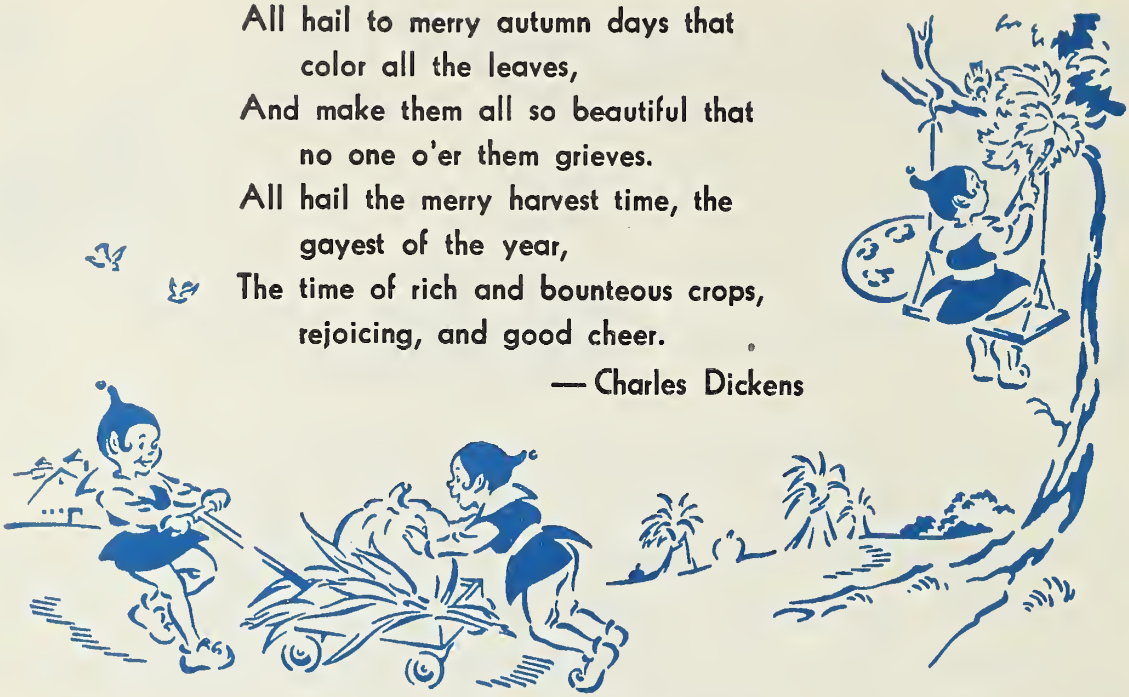
f. When the days are shortest and coldest, winter is here. Winter is the fourth season of the year.

g. What season is it now? How do you know? What season do you like best?

AUTUMN

All hail to merry autumn days that
    color all the leaves,
And make them all so beautiful that
    no one o'er them grieves.
All hail the merry harvest time, the
    gayest of the year,
The time of rich and bounteous crops,
    rejoicing, and good cheer.

— Charles Dickens



1. Questions about Autumn in Our Part of the Country

a. What trees do we know best in our part of the country? We will try to find trees of each kind that we have named.

b. What are some of the trees whose leaves are changing color now? We will collect leaves from these trees.

c. What are some of the trees whose leaves do not change or fall? We will draw a picture of a tree that keeps its leaves.

d. Do we wear warmer clothing in summer, or in fall weather? About when do we begin wearing coats to school?

e. Hot vegetable soup is a hearty food. Lettuce salad is a light food. Do we need more hearty food in summer, or in fall weather?

f. What are some games we play in the fall? Why?

2. A List of Fall Dates for Me to Keep

Not all of us live where heat is needed in our schools. Some of us never see ice form out of doors, or watch the snow fall.

But all of us know about Columbus Day, Labor Day, Halloween, Armistice Day, and Thanksgiving.

Tell when these days occur:

a. First day of school
b. First heat in school
c. First frost
d. First ice out of doors
e. First snowfall
f. Labor Day
g. Columbus Day
h. Halloween
i. Armistice Day
j. Thanksgiving

3. Words to Study. Use Them in Sentences

season fall shadow frost day night direction ice

a. We will turn back and read the stories on pages 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

b. We will look again at the pictures on pages 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

c. We will find something about each word in the stories and pictures on these pages.

d. We will collect pictures that tell about our words.

e. We will find the words in 3 that tell about our own region.

f. We will remember things that we have done and seen in each of the four seasons.

g. We will remember that our noontime shadow always points north.

h. We will all point toward North, East, South, and West, in our school.

i. When we are ready, we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

4. A Remember Page — for Every Fall Day

Remember	What?
That	September, October, and November are the fall months.
That	Out-of-door changes come in the fall. They are not the same everywhere.
To Watch	The leaves on the trees.
To Watch	The birds. What are they doing?
To Watch	The animals. What are they doing?
To Watch	The garden flowers. Which are blooming?
To Watch	The farmer. What work is he doing?
To Watch	The farmer. What vegetables and fruits does he have for sale now?
To Watch	For the first frost. What day?
To Watch	Where the sun rises and sets in the sky.
To Watch	My noon shadow. Does it get longer or shorter each day?
To Watch	What time the lights are turned on.
To Watch	The days. Are they getting longer or shorter?
To Watch	The nights. Are they getting longer or shorter?
To Watch	The temperature. Is it warmer or cooler?

AUTUMN ADVENTURES WITH THE WEATHER

1. Some Questions about the Weather Today

Is it hot today?
Is it cold today?
Is the wind blowing?
Is the sun shining?
Are there any clouds?
What month is this?
Is the summer over?
What season is it?

What is weather? The answers to weather questions will always help us to know about our own weather.

2. Weather Talk

Why do we talk about weather in a geography book? Because weather has a great deal to do with geography.

The kind of food we eat, the kind of clothes we wear, the kind of houses we live in, and the kind of fuel we burn, all depend on the weather. So we need to know about weather.

3. What Makes Weather

The air we breathe lies like a deep ocean all about our earth. This ocean of air around us is always moving. When it moves, we say the wind is blowing.

Air moves when it is heated. The hot air is pushed up by the cold air around it. Often the sun's rays heat the air in one part of the earth but not in another. Then cold air pushes up the hot air, and winds blow.

The air about us always has in it very tiny drops of water that we cannot see. This water helps to make our weather.

The air, heat, and water are the three things that make our weather.

4. The Weather and Work

Let us study the pictures. Then we will talk about them. Why do these people need to know about the weather?

Farmer

Aviator

Bus Driver

Tiny

Tinker

Janitor

In very cold countries, people must work hard in order to keep warm. In very cold countries food is hard to find.

In very hot countries people cannot work as hard as they do in cold countries. In hot countries food is easy to find.

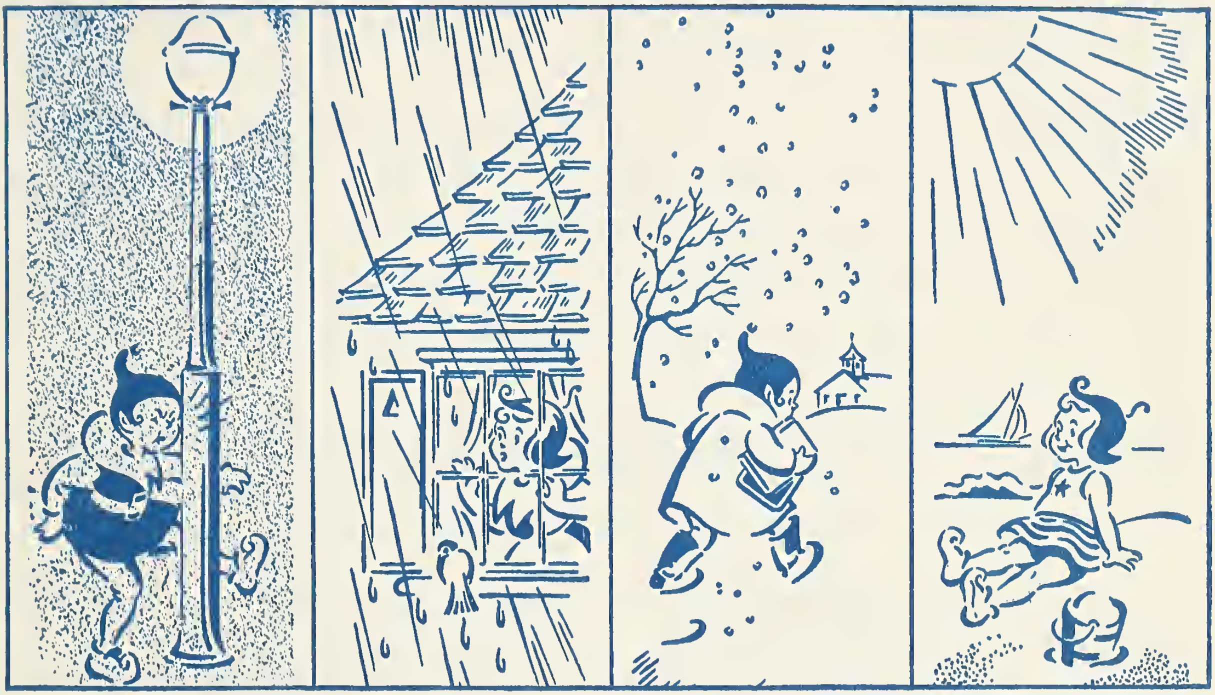
5. Our Climate — Our Average Weather

The average weather that a country has is called its climate. We live in a middle country. Our average weather is neither very hot, nor very cold.

We have the best climate for work and play.

6. Kinds of Weather

Write a little story about the different kinds of weather.



Fog	Rain	Snow	Sunshine
Lamp lighted?	Clouds today?	Cold today?	Hot today?
Dry or moist?	Dry or wet?	What season?	What season?

7. Planning for a Walk Tomorrow

If we take our walk tomorrow, we must be prepared. We must ask ourselves questions like these:

a. What wraps shall we wear?

b. Shall we wear hats?

c. Will the sun shine?

d. Will it be a rainy day?

e. Will it be cold and windy?

f. Shall we need rubbers?

One person can answer these questions for us better than anyone else. That person is the Weather Man.

8. The Weather Man

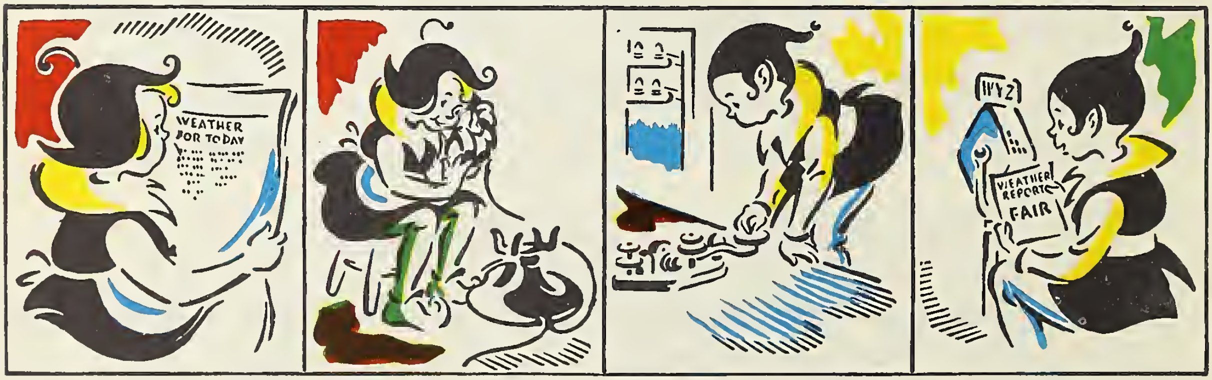
The Weather Man knows how the weather changes from day to day. He knows why it changes.

Every day of the year, the Weather Man keeps records of the weather. He studies these records with great care. He learns many things about weather. The Weather Man is always ready to help us when we wish to know about the weather. The Weather Man is a good friend to all of us because he gives us daily weather reports.

9. How the Weather Man Tells People about the Weather

radio *newspaper* *telegraph* *telephone*

The words suggest how we can learn what the weather man says. With what picture does each word belong?



Sometimes people cannot find out what the Weather Man says about the weather. They need to find out about the weather, themselves.

Sailors, farmers, aviators, and many others know some ways of doing this. We can learn how to do it. We can keep a Weather Record of our own. The next page will show us how to do this.

WEATHER RECORD

The chart below plans for a weather record for one week. Copy it in your notebook. Follow these directions.

Date:

Use numbers to show the month, the day of the month, and the year.

Hour:

Write the exact time at which you see the kind of weather which you are reporting.

Temperature:

Use one of the words warm, hot, cool, or cold to tell the temperature of the air at the time of the report. A thermometer will help.

Wind Direction:

This record shows where the wind is coming from when you make the record. Use N for North; E for East; S for South; W for West; NW for Northwest; SW for Southwest; NE for Northeast; and SE for Southeast.

Wind Velocity:

This record shows how hard the wind was blowing. If it is blowing hard when you make your record, write Hard. If it is gentle, write Gentle. If it is hard and then gentle, write Gusty. If there is no wind, write None.

Sky:

Write clear, partly cloudy, cloudy, or overcast, according to what you see in the sky at the time of the record. "Overcast" means that clouds cover the sky.

Precipitation:

Tell whether there is any rain, mist, fog, snow, sleet, or hail in the air. Talk these words over with your classmates.

1. Autumn Weather Chart

Date	Hour	Temperature	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Sky	Precipitation
Ex. 9–15–40	8.45 A.M.	Warm	SW	Gentle	Clear	None

What in general was:

a. The weather for the week, — good, medium, or bad?

b. The prevailing wind, — east, west, southeast, etc.?

c. The wind velocity, — strong, gentle?

d. The sky, — clear, overcast?

e. The precipitation, — heavy, light, none?

How did the weather for this week affect the clothes you wore, the games you played, the places you went?

2. What We Learn from Our Weather Record

Our weather record shows us how to study the weather. It teaches us to watch the sun, the winds, the clouds, and the sky. It shows us what winds are likely to bring pleasant weather, and what winds may bring stormy weather.

3. Some Questions about the Winds Where We Live

To answer all the questions below, we must study the temperature, the winds, the sky, and the precipitation. Talk with a farmer, a sailor, an aviator, or some older person, who watches the weather. He will teach you how to watch.

a. What winds often bring cooler weather?
b. What winds often bring warmer weather?
c. What winds often bring dry weather?
d. What winds often bring wet weather?

4. Weather Sayings

Some weather sayings may be true, others may be false. Below is a list of some sayings. Do you know others?

a. Rainbow in the morning, sailors take warning; rainbow at night, sailors delight.

b. A ring around the moon means a storm is on the way.

c. Heavy coats of fur on animals mean a long, cold winter.

d. Rain before seven, clear before eleven.

e. When the groundhog sees his shadow, we will have six weeks more of winter weather.

f. A patch of blue sky big enough to make a Dutchman's breeches means clearing.

5. How the Wind Is a Friend

Strong winds blew the sailing vessels of Columbus to the shores of America.

a. Why are we glad this happened?

Strong winds helped to bring the ships of the Pilgrims into Massachusetts Bay.

b. Why are we glad this happened?

Winds help the farmer to scatter seed. They help the trees to scatter seeds.

c. How does this help us?

Strong winds sweep down from the mountain peaks. They cross the ocean and the seas. They travel the course of many broad rivers. They blow across the great prairies and the mighty plains.

They sweep over the crowded cities, bringing fresh, pure air to the people who live in them.

A kite cannot fly without a wind. Clouds cannot move without wind.

d. Why are we glad clouds can move across the sky?

The wind dries wet clothes.

e. Who is glad for this help? Why?

f. How does the weather vane help us?

6. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

weather
record
average
climate
cloudy
gusty
wind direction
wind velocity
gentle
precipitation
thermometer
temperature
fog
hail
mist
sleet
snow
rain

a. We will turn back, and read again the stories about weather on pages 19, 20, 21, and 22.

b. We will study the Autumn Weather charts that we have kept in our notebooks.

c. We will read again the directions for making a Weather Record on page 23.

d. We will make a record of the Wind Direction for today.

First we must find north, east, south, and west. If we have forgotten how to find the points of the compass, we will turn back to page 11, for help.

e. Now we will hold a piece of cloth high up in the air. In what direction does the cloth blow?

What is the wind direction?

Is the wind gusty or gentle?

f. We will ask ourselves these questions:

Has our average weather this week been clear or cloudy?

Which picture on page 21 tells a story about our own climate?

Is the temperature warm or cold today? What does the thermometer say?

What poems do we know about clouds, winds, and fogs?

When we are ready, we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

Can you:

a. Explain what "average" means?

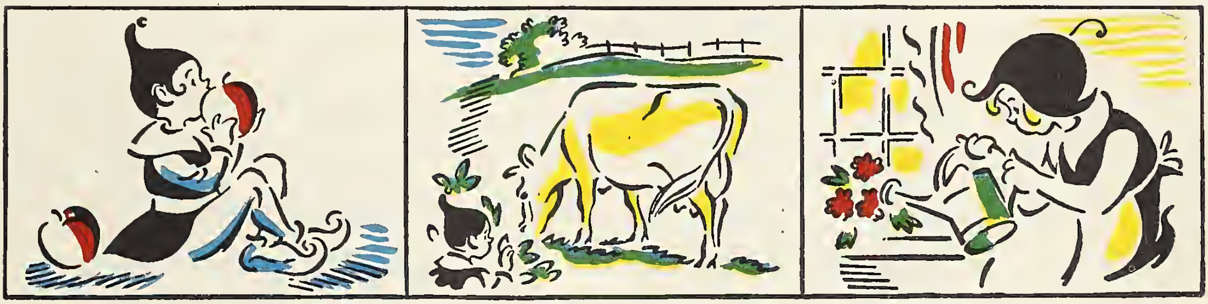
b. Tell why we want to know the average weather for a week or a month? (See 5, page 20.)

FOOD AND ITS HELPERS

1. People, Animals, and Plants Need Food

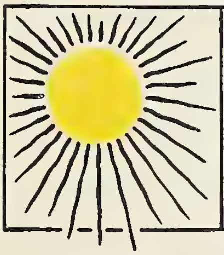
Food helps us to grow. It helps us to be strong and healthy. That is why people, animals, and plants need food.

Some food we eat, some we drink. Milk is one of the foods we drink. Fruit juice is another food we drink.



2. The Friends and Enemies of Food

a. Friends help food to grow.



Sunshine

Good Soil

Rainfall

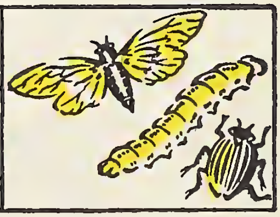
Tools

b. Enemies hinder food from growing.

Poor Soil

Drought

Storms



Insect Pests

3. Plants and Animals Give Us Our Food

Vegetables and fruits are some foods we get from plants. Milk, meat, fish, butter, and eggs are some animal foods.

We will think about each food named below. Then we will tell whether it comes from a plant or an animal.

We will add as many more words as we can think of.

Food

- milk
- bread
- butter
- prunes
- oranges
- oatmeal
- bacon
- eggs
- apples
- corn
- cereal
- rice
- steak
- tomatoes
- cheese
- spinach
- chicken
- oysters
- potatoes
- onions

4. Some Interesting Facts about Our Food

Some foods should be eaten soon after they are picked. This is true of berries and green vegetables. When such foods are sent a long distance, they must be kept cool while traveling.

Other foods stay fresh a long time. Potatoes and apples are this kind of food. Can you name others? When you save foods, handle them carefully. Don't bruise them. Keep them cool and dry.

Are potatoes sold by the pound, or peck, or bushel in our community? How many pounds of potatoes make a peck? a bushel?

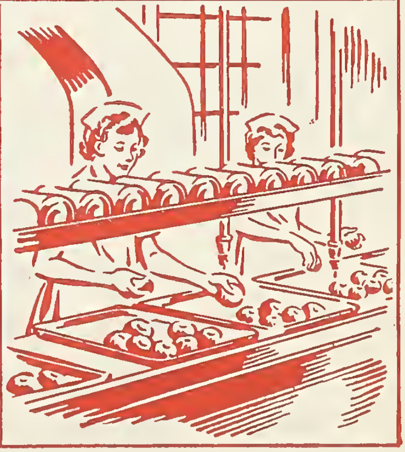
Try to find out how many quarts of milk you drink in one week. Tell how many gallons this makes for you in a month.

5. How Foods Are Kept Good

Long ago, the Indians told the Pilgrims how to smoke and dry food for the winter. We use many dried foods.

Study the picture of the Refrigeration Plant. After food is frozen at the plant, it is stored in coolers.

Copy this chart in your notebooks. Add the names of more foods that are dried, smoked, frozen, or canned.

Dried or Smoked Foods	Frozen or Frosted Foods	Canned Foods
smoked ham	frozen strawberries	canned strawberries
dried milk	frozen hamburg	canned beef
dried beef	frozen chicken	canned chicken
prunes (dried plums)	frozen peas	canned peas
		

6. Some Places Where Food Is Raised

Tell something about the things shown in each picture.

Farm

Truck Garden

Orchard

Poultry Farm

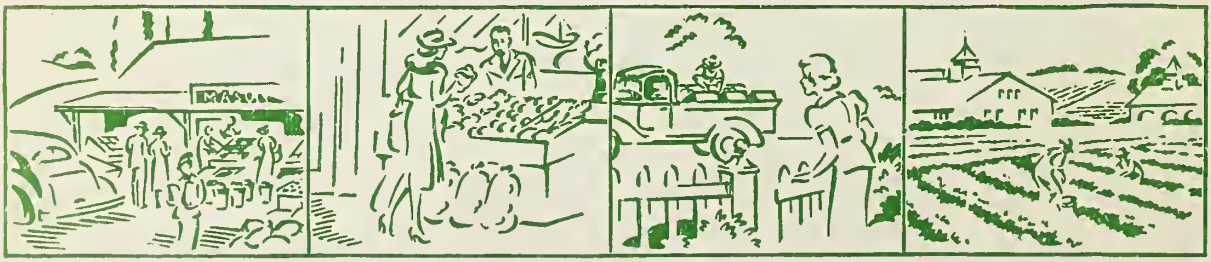
Dairy Farm

Ranch

7. Some Places Where Food Is Sold

farm *roadside stand* *store* *market truck*

Which word belongs with each picture? Write a little story in your notebook about one of them.



Many people handle food after it leaves the farm, before the food reaches our homes.

Food helps many people to earn a living.

Why is this true?

8. Foods in Our Community

Each one of us will try to name more foods than anyone else. Only those that grow in our community count. We shall allow one week for the contest. That will give everyone a chance to look around and to ask questions about foods raised in our community. Make your charts in your notebooks.

Vegetables	Grains	Fruits	Meats, Fish	Dairy Foods
Ex. carrots peas	corn wheat	grapes lemons	trout lamb	eggs milk

a. Where do we buy vegetables? Grain? Fruit? Are fresh and canned vegetables bought at the same place?

b. Are there places in our community where fish are caught? Where do we get most of our fish? Where are meats bought?

c. Where can we buy eggs? Butter? Milk? What is the difference between milk and cream?

9. Share Your Food with Others

a. *Every living person needs plenty of good food.*

b. *If — no one wastes food —*

c. *If — people who have food, share it —*

d. *No one needs to go hungry.*

VEGETABLES

1. What Part of the Vegetable Do We Eat?

Vegetables grow in all parts of our country. Vegetables are one of our best foods.

Here are pictures of some vegetables. The chart below shows us what part of each vegetable we eat. Some examples are given in the chart.

The part of the plant that grows underground is called the root. The part of the plant from which the leaves grow is called the stem. When a thick part of the stem grows underground, it is called a tuber.

Sometimes we eat more than one part of a plant. Can you think of an example?

Cabbage

Asparagus

Beets

Peas

Lettuce

Radishes

Rhubarb

Potatoes

Celery

Turnip

Corn

Beans

Leaves	Roots	Stems	Seeds
Ex. cabbage	beets	asparagus	peas

Make a chart like this one in your notebook and fill in just as many spaces as you can.

2. Raising Vegetables

Here is another interesting chart. Before we make our own charts in our notebooks, we will talk about each part.

Vegetables are raised in the spring and summer in the cooler states. They are raised all year long in the warmer states.

Who Raises the Vegetables?	Where Are They Raised?	Our Most Common Vegetables	Vegetables I Like Best
Ex. farmers	gardens	cabbage	corn

a. Where are there vegetable gardens in our community?

b. Are many vegetables grown there?

c. What colors have vegetables?

It is good for us to eat a green vegetable and an orange or yellow vegetable every day.

3. A Truck Garden

A truck garden is a large garden near a city where vegetables are grown. A truck garden gives work to many people. Large trucks often carry the vegetables many miles to the city people. They go at night so that the city people have fresh vegetables each morning.

4. Vegetables Raised in Greenhouses

In the cooler parts of our country, vegetables cannot be raised out of doors in the winter. Sometimes they are raised in greenhouses. The glass roofs and walls in the greenhouse keep out the cold but let in the sunlight. Plants need sunlight.

5. My Vegetable Garden

Each of us will write a story about a vegetable garden we have, or one we should like to have. Here are some suggestions:

a. The place for my garden. What kind of soil? Sunny or shady?

b. The size of my garden.

c. When must I plant my garden?

d. What vegetables shall I plant?

e. What helpers with my garden shall I need? (Don't forget that some of the birds are helpers. How do they help?)

6. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

plants
animals
roadside stand
truck garden
market
vegetables
greenhouse
meat

a. We will turn back and read again the story of plant and animal foods on page 28.

b. We will again study the pictures of the roadside stand, the truck garden, and the market, on page 30.

c. We will study the picture of the greenhouse on page 33, and remember that greenhouses raise both vegetables and flowers.

d. We will again read the story of a truck garden on page 33.

e. We will look at all of the pictures that we find in Vegetable Catalogues, and in Flower Catalogues.

f. We will remember that trees, bushes, vegetables, flowers, and even weeds are all plants.

g. We will remember that markets can sell meats, fruits, vegetables, and all other foods.

When we are ready, we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

FRUITS

1. Fruits Help Us

Fruits help to make us healthy. They help us to have good teeth and strong bones.

We like fruits because they are good to eat and look at.

Start a fruit list on the board. Name as many fruits as you can, but do not allow any in the list until you can tell where and when it is raised.

2. How Do Fruits Grow?

Many fruits grow on trees and bushes. Some fruits grow on both bushes and vines. Here are the names of some fruits. The chart below shows what kind of plant each one grows on. Make your own chart of the fruits that grow in our part of the country. Put a check mark √ by the one in your list you like best.

orange
grape
currant
apple
banana
cranberry
blueberry
strawberry
raspberry
watermelon
muskmelon
cherry
grapefruit
gooseberry
blackberry

Tree	Vine	Bush
Ex. orange	grape	currant

a. How many ways can fruit be cooked?

b. Have you ever been "berrying"? If you have, tell a story about it.

3. Orchards, Groves, and Plantations

For us to do:

a. Look in our readers and other books for stories telling how fruits are raised.

b. Talk about the meaning of the words orchard, grove, plantation, and vineyard.

c. Read *a*, *c*, *e*, and *g*.

d. Complete *b*, *d*, and *f* by writing sentences in our notebooks.

a. Apples, peaches, pears, and cherries are orchard fruits.

b. An orchard is —

c. Oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and limes are raised in groves.

d. A grove is —

e. Bananas and pineapples are raised on plantations.

f. A plantation is —

g. Grapes are raised in vineyards. A vineyard is really a grape plantation.

4. Two Pictures to Study

We are going to draw these pictures. Before we do that, let's talk about them. We will tell about the things we see in them and what colors they ought to have.

Apple Orchard

Pineapple Plantation

5. Fruits and Climates

Nearly every part of our country has some very hot days. In most parts, however, the climate is cool and moist most of the year. Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, and cherries will grow in nearly all parts of our country. Study the chart. Name fruits that belong in the last space.

Kind of Climate	Fruits
Hot — Dry	figs, dates
Hot — Moist	bananas, coconuts
Warm — Moist	oranges, lemons, grapefruit, pineapples
Cool — Moist	

6. How We Use Fruits

We eat most foods, but fruit juice is one we drink. Fruit juice is an excellent food. We should drink plenty of it.

We can use all fruits in many ways. Here are pictures of eight different ways to use fruits. Talk about each one.

Raw

Cooked

Canned

Dried

Juices

Frozen

Jelly

Jam

7. How Fruits Are Canned

Here are suggestions for a story about canning.

a. How is fruit prepared for canning?

b. How is heat used?

c. What is used with fruit that is to be canned?

d. What does sealing mean?

GRAINS FOR FOOD

1. Grains Help Us

Wheat, corn, rice, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and millet belong to the grass family. People use the seeds of these plants for food. The seeds from these plants are called grains.

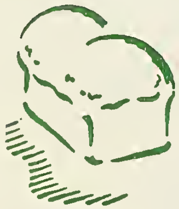
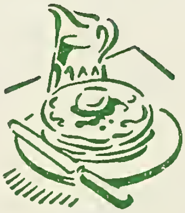
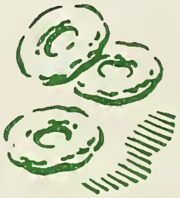
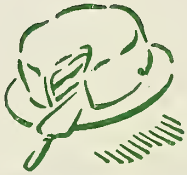
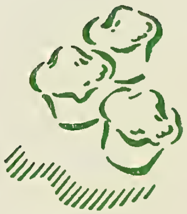
The grain plants supply good food for farm animals. The stalks of the ripe grain plants make good straw beds for the farm animals.

Grains are good food for us, too. They furnish us with bread, cereals, and flour to make all kinds of bread and pastries.

2. Some Foods Made with Flour

We know that flour is used to make bread. Flour is made by grinding up grains. Most flour is made of wheat grains.

Let us study the pictures and talk about them. Then we will tell the correct name of each food shown.

3. Wheat — a Food Plant

Wheat is planted in the fall, or early in the spring. It needs plenty of rain when the plants start to grow but must have a fairly warm, dry summer to ripen.

Some wheat is grown in nearly every part of our country. North Dakota and Kansas raise more than any of the other states.

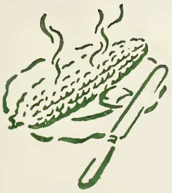
Let someone in the class offer to find a book which tells an interesting story about wheat. Then we can take turns reading in the book and talking about what we read.

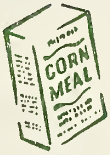
4. Corn — a Food Plant

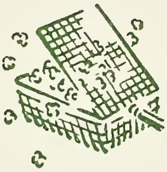
Corn is another member of the grass family. Corn needs much more warm weather to grow than wheat does. Corn also needs much more rain than wheat does. Corn grows best in the warm, central parts of our country. Every state raises some corn.

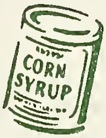
Corn was an Indian grain. The Indians taught the Pilgrims how to plant and raise it. Perhaps someone in the class will offer to tell the story.

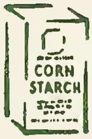
Let us study these pictures and talk about them. Each picture shows one way in which corn is used. We will try to find out some other uses.

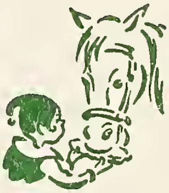












5. Rice — a Food Plant

Rice grows under water. In our country, it does not grow where wheat and corn grow. Rice grows best in places with plenty of rain, warm weather, and rich soil.

Louisiana, Texas, California, and Arkansas are the principal rice-growing states in our country.

6. Oats — a Food Plant

Oats grow best in a cool, moist climate. People and animals use oats for food.

7. Some Questions about Oats

a. Do oats grow in my part of the country?

b. When do the farmers plant oats?

c. What food do I eat that is made from oats?

8. Some Questions about Grains

a. What grain is used to make white flour?

b. Is rye bread dark or light?

c. Which needs a warmer climate — wheat or rice?

d. Which needs a warmer climate — wheat or corn?

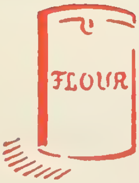
e. What grain does our country grow more of than all the rest of the world put together?

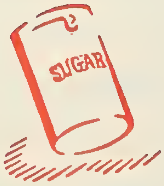
f. Name three breakfast cereals. Tell from what grain each one is made.

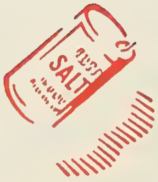
g. Which needs more rain to grow, corn or wheat?

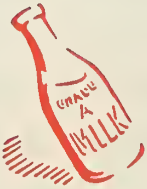
h. Which needs more rain to grow, corn or rice?

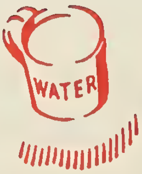
9. What a Loaf of Bread Is Made Of

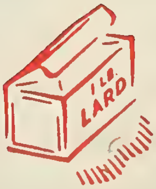


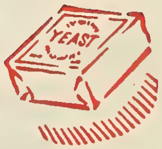












SUGAR FOR FOOD

1. Sugar Cane — a Food Plant

Sugar is one of our most important foods. Some of our foods already have much sugar in them, fruits for example. Others need to be sweetened.

Sugar cane grows in the warm, southern part of our country. Louisiana grows most of the sugar cane raised in this country. Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and a few other states raise small amounts. Our sister islands of Hawaii, the island of Cuba, the Philippines, Java, and India also raise much sugar cane. Cuba raises more than any other country. Much sugar is made from the juice of sugar cane.

When sugar cane is growing, it looks something like Indian corn. Sugar cane needs plenty of rain, sunshine, and rich soil to make it grow well.

Read the next sentence. Use the right word to complete it.

does *does not*

Sugar cane — grow in the part of the country where I live.

Sugar Cane

Sugar Beets

Sugar Maple

2. Sugar Beet — a Food Plant

Beets are a sweet vegetable. Much sugar is made from the juice of sugar beets.

Sugar beets grow best in the rich, dark soil of some of our middle and northern states. They need a cool, moist climate.

Read the next sentence. Use the right word to complete it.

do *do not*

Sugar beets — grow in my part of the country.

3. Sugar Maple — a Food Plant

Maple sugar is made from the sap or juice of sugar maple trees. Most of our sugar maple trees grow in the middle or cooler states.

Men bore holes in the trees in the spring. The sap runs out of these holes. When the sap is boiled it makes maple sugar. Some of the sap is made into maple sirup. Some is made into maple sugar cakes. Maple sugar tastes like candy.

Complete the next sentence. Sugar maples — grow near my home.

4. Other Ways to Get Sugar

Some sugar is made from honey, some from corn, and some from sorghum.

Sorghum is a tall, tough plant. Its sweet juices are used mostly to make molasses.

5. Sugar and I

Write a story about yourself and sugar.

Suggestions for your story:

a. Why used?

b. Used with what foods?

c. Foods that are already sweet.

d. Too much "sweet."

OTHER KINDS OF FOODS

1. Spices and Flavors

Spices and flavors are used to season some of our foods. Season has a special meaning here. Who can tell what it is?

Some of the more common spices are:

ginger *cloves* *pepper*
cinnamon *nutmeg*

Some of the more common flavors are:

peppermint *vanilla* *orange*
wintergreen *lemon* *onion*

Spices and flavors come from plants. Most spices are sold as a kind of powder in little shakers. Most flavors are liquids, sold in bottles.

Spices are used to flavor pies, cakes, and other foods. Flavors, like lemon and vanilla, are used to flavor ice cream, cakes, and other foods.

Salt is a seasoning material. We know how it looks and how it tastes. It is a mineral. A mineral is anything that never had life. Rocks are minerals. Water has minerals in it. All animals and plants need minerals in their food.

2. Foods to Drink

Milk, fruit juices, and cocoa are foods that we drink.

Cocoa is made from seeds found in pods. The pods grow on trees. The seeds are called cocoa beans.

Tea and coffee do not have much food value.

Tea is made from the dried leaves of tea plants. Sometimes the tea plants are called tea trees, but they are bushes. They do not grow in our land.

Coffee is made from the berries of the coffee plant. The coffee plants are small trees. These trees do not grow in our country.

SOIL

1. What Is the Soil?

Tinker's little brother, Teeny, is playing in the dirt. Soil is another name for dirt, or earth. Soil is something we need to watch and learn about, all we can, during our geography adventures.

We use soil in many ways. It helps us get food. We make dishes from it, and bricks. Plants grow in the soil. People and animals use plants for food. We could not live without foods that grow in the soil.

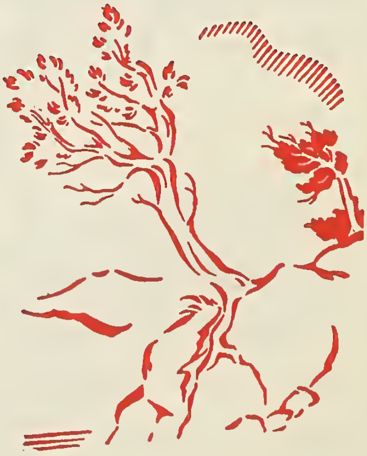
2. How Soil Is Made

Soil is made of small bits of rock and other matter. The roots of trees and ice make cracks in rocks. The wind and water wear away tiny pieces.

After many years the rocks soften and break into thousands of little pieces. This makes a layer of soil.

When plants and animals die, they become part of the soil. This dead matter gives the soil a dark color.

Clay soil is soil made from a rock called feldspar. Its rock pieces are much smaller than sand.



The tree is ---------------

Sand comes from many kinds of rocks. Its pieces are smaller than gravel. "Gravel" is another name for small pieces of rock about the size of pebbles.

3. Kinds of Soil

Some soil is nearly all sand.

Clay soil is sticky.

Garden soil is black. It has sand and clay in it. Garden soil also has tiny, very tiny bits of dead plants and animals in it. It is called loam. Loam is the best soil for gardens.

The Indians showed the Pilgrims how to put fish in the soil to make the corn grow.

We will do two experiments. An experiment is a kind of test. When we do an experiment we try something to find out something else. Experiments are fun.

Experiment A.

What to Use	*What to Do*
Some sandy soil.	Put the sandy soil in one glass.
Some clay soil.	Put the clay soil in the other glass.
Two glasses. Some water.	Pour enough water in each glass to wet the soil from top to bottom, and put both glasses in the sunny window.
A sunny window.	Watch to see which soil dries first.

Which soil dried first?

Experiment B.

What to Use	*What to Do*
Three small boxes. Garden soil.	Fill one box with the garden soil; fill one with the sandy soil; and the third with the clay soil.
Sandy soil. Clay soil.	Plant a few of the oat seeds in each box. Put the boxes in a sunny place and water them each day.
Some oat seeds.	Watch to see which seeds grow best.

The seeds in which soil grew best? Plants also need sunshine and water to make them grow.

Write a little story about the soil around your home.

Suggestions for my story:

a. Plants grow well in it?

b. Color of soil?

c. Soil loose? Smooth?

d. Plenty of moisture?

4. Plants Need Good Soil, Water, and Sunshine

Here is another experiment for us to do together. We will use four glass jars, some beans, some loam, and some sand (or gravel). We will plant a few of the beans in each kind of soil.

A	*B*	C	*D*
 Good loam. A sunny place. Water often.	 Good loam. A sunny place. Do not water.	 Good loam. A dark closet. Water often.	 Sand (or gravel). A sunny place. Water often.

a. Did the beans in *D* grow well in the sand (or gravel)?
b. Did the beans in C grow well in the dark?
c. Did the beans in *B* live without water?
d. In which jar did the beans grow best?
e. What three things are needed to make plants grow?

5. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

soil *sand* *clay* *gravel* *feldspar* *loam* *experiment*

a. We will turn back and read again the story of "How Soil Is Made" on page 44.

b. We will look again at our boxes of clay soil, garden soil, and sandy soil.

c. We will read again about "kinds of soil" on page 45.

d. We will try to find pieces of feldspar and of gravel.

e. We will study the picture of the rock and tree, on page 44.

When we are ready we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

ANIMALS

Farmers raise some animals to help them with their work.

Some animals are raised for their wool or fur. Some are raised for pets.

Most animals are raised for food, — cattle for milk and beef, sheep for mutton, hogs for pork, and the different kinds of poultry for meat and eggs.

Many farmers raise cattle and sheep. A large farm where cattle or sheep are raised is called a ranch.

"Graze" means to eat grass.

Sheep and cattle graze on the grassy plains in the western part of our country. Are sheep and cattle raised in our part of the country?

Sheep can graze on hillsides and mountain slopes.

The soil on grazing land is not good for growing grains or vegetables.

How big are baby pigs? How big is a pig when it is ready for market?

a. Which have the warmest coats — cattle, sheep, or hogs? What do we call the hair in a sheep's coat?

b. What is a baby cow called?

c. What is a baby sheep called?

d. What is another name for hogs?

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

1. We Should Drink Milk Each Day

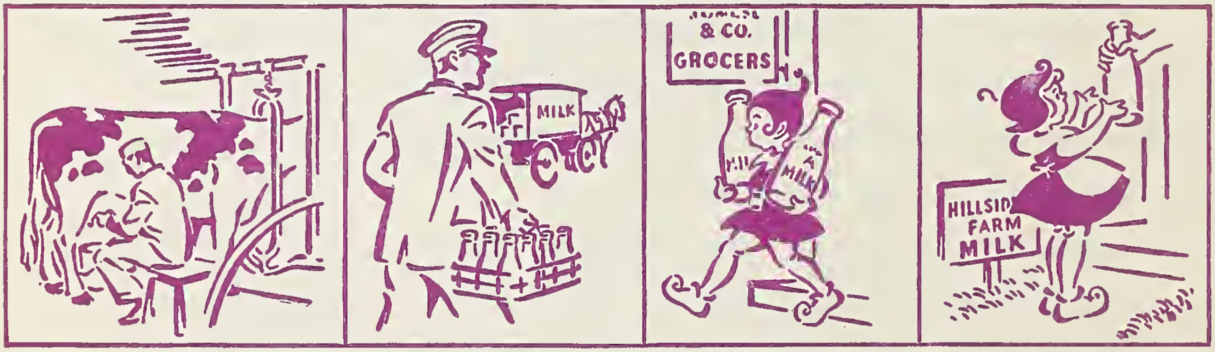
Girls and boys should drink at least three glasses of milk each day. The milk will help them to grow and be healthy.

Milk is one of the best foods. All babies must have milk. Milk is good for older people, too. Tell why you think so

How many glasses of milk do you drink each day? How many glasses will a quart of milk fill?

2. Where Do We Get Our Milk?

Let us study the pictures and talk about them. Then we will complete the unfinished sentence just below them.



Which picture tells the story of how my family gets its milk?

3. Some Animals that Give Milk

Cow

Goat

Camel

Reindeer

4. Dairy Farms

A dairy farm is a farm that produces milk. "Produce" means to make, or furnish. Farms produce many foods. People call these foods farm products.

The dairy farmer keeps many cows. He sells milk, cream, butter, and cheese.

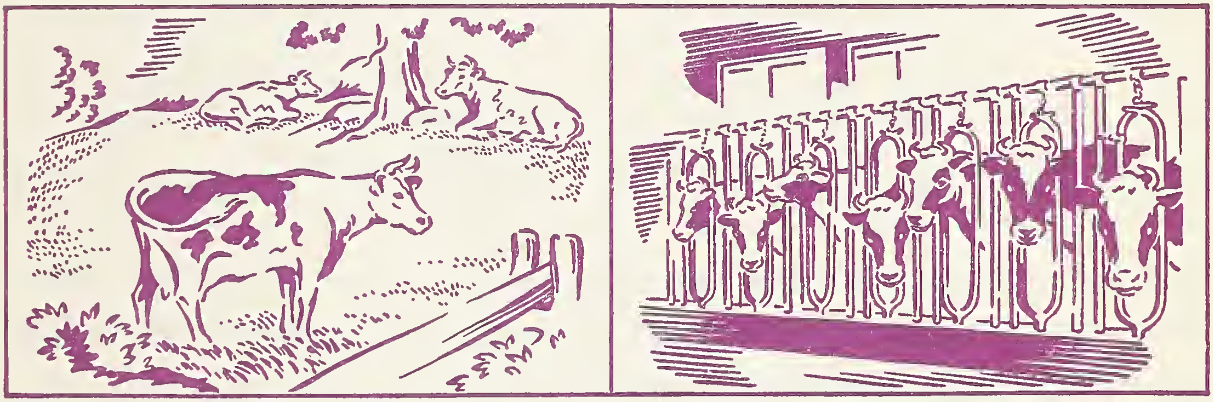
Butter and cheese are made from milk.

a. What is butter?

b. How is cheese made?

5. A Pasture and a Dairy Barn

These two pictures tell interesting stories. While we talk about them, we will discuss colors that would be true to life for them. Then we will answer the questions below the pictures.



a. Why does a dairy pasture need a stream or a brook?

b. Why does a dairy pasture need shade trees?

c. How many cows and how many stalls are in the second picture?

d. Why does a dairy pasture need grass?

e. Are cows active or do they rest a great deal?

6. A Visit to a Dairy Farm

Perhaps we can visit a dairy farm together. If we cannot, maybe some of us can go with our parents and then tell the class about it. Then all of us can answer these questions.

a. How many cows does the farm have?
b. Are the cows milked by hand or machine?
c. How is the milk cooled?
d. Does the dairy farmer bottle his own milk?
e. Where does the dairy farmer sell his milk?
f. What rises to the top of the milk?

7. Two Kinds of Good Milk

Milk must be pure and clean to be useful.

Certified Milk (Raw)	Pasteurized Milk (Heated)
This milk is just as it came from the cow. It is kept clean and cool. Certified milk is clean and pure.	This milk is heated, to kill any germs. It is kept clean and cool. Pasteurized milk is clean and pure.

Government officers inspect places that sell milk. They make sure that the milk is clean and pure before they give the farmer and dealer permission to sell it.

8. I Will Remember That:

We can have clean, pure milk, only if—

The cow and her stall are kept clean.

The milkers always have clean hands and clean clothes.

Milk bottles and cans are clean.

The cow eats grass, hay, and grain, and other clean foods.

9. Kinds of Cattle

There are two main kinds of cattle, beef cattle and milk cattle. Beef cattle are raised to supply meat. Milk cattle are raised to supply milk.

Girls and boys who live in farming country know that there are different breeds of cattle, too. "Breeds" means a special kind. For example, our chart shows the principal breeds of milk cows.

Name	Color	Markings
Guernsey	reddish yellow	white
Ayrshire	white	brown or reddish
Jersey	usually light brown	white, sometimes
Holstein	black	white

If you are interested, perhaps you can make the same kind of chart for beef cattle.

10. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

pasture *dairy farm* *stall* *certified milk* *pasteurized milk*

a. We will turn back to page 49 and read again the stories about "Dairy Farms" and "A Pasture and a Dairy Barn."

b. We will read again "Two Kinds of Good Milk" on page 50. We will think about the differences between raw milk, certified milk, and pasteurized milk.

c. We will find out which kind of milk we drink at home.

d. We will look for pictures of dairy farms, pastures, and cow barns.

e. We will look for pictures of different breeds of cows.

f. When we are ready, we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

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MEAT ANIMALS

1. Food for Food Animals

If the food for meat animals is clean and good, then their meat will be good.

Grain foods are good for most kinds of meat animals. Grass and pasture crops are, too. Milk is good for young animals. Clean food scraps, meat meal, and some kinds of vegetables are good food for hogs and poultry.

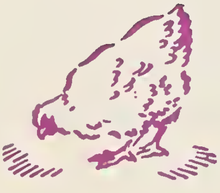
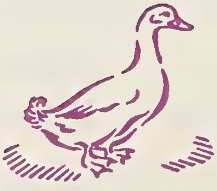
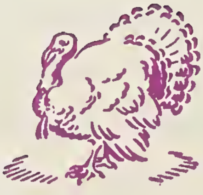
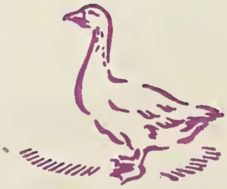
Corn is one of the best farm foods for farm animals. It is a good thing that the farmers in our country raise a great deal of corn.

2. Meat for Our Meals

a. Beef is the flesh of cows.
b. Mutton is the flesh of sheep.
c. Pork, ham, and bacon are the flesh of hogs.
d. Veal is the flesh of calves.
e. Lamb is the flesh of young sheep.
f. Some poultry meats are chicken, turkey, duck, goose.
g. Name some kinds of fish that are used for food.

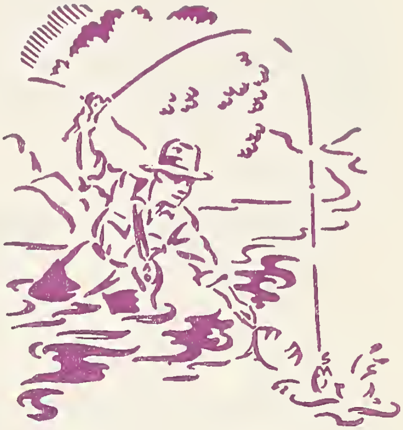
3. Poultry and Eggs

Name each picture correctly.

FISH FOR FOOD

1. Kinds of Fish



Salt-water fish are caught in oceans and seas. Cod, mackerel, halibut, and swordfish are some salt-water fish.

Oysters, clams, scallops, crabs, and lobsters are also sea foods. They are called shellfish.

Fresh-water fish are found in the streams and lakes. Some fresh-water fish are lake trout, pickerel, and perch.

Some salmon are found in lakes, but most of them live in oceans. They go far up rivers to lay their eggs.

a. What two oceans touch the United States?

b. What kind of fish are caught near my home?

c. In the picture, what does the man have in each hand? What is hung from his neck? Will his feet get wet? Is he fishing in fresh water or salt water? How do you know?

2. Some Pictures about Fish

Let us study the pictures and talk about them.

Lobster Fisherman

Lobster

Pickerel

CLOTHING

1. Clothing Is Our Second Great Need

We have already learned something about our first great need. What is it we have learned?

Clothing is our second great need. The clothing that we wear comes from many places. Most of it is made from things that plants and animals give us.

2. Why We Need Clothing

Below are some questions to be answered. Can you answer them correctly?

a. When do we need warm clothing?
b. When do we need cool clothing?
c. Why do we need shoes to protect our feet?
d. When do we need gloves to protect our hands?
e. Why do we wear hats to protect our heads?

3. A List of Clothing

Below is a list of different kinds of clothing. Tell whether each one comes from an animal or a plant.

wool socks
silk tie (ex. animal, silkworm)
rubber boots
fur coat
leather gloves
cotton shirt

wool suit
leather shoes
cotton dress
rubbers
woolen sweater
raincoat

4. Cotton

The cotton plant grows in the warm parts of our country. It needs plenty of rain and a good soil. The seed pods of the cotton plant are called bolls. When the boll ripens, it opens and the soft, white cotton shows. Then it is ready to pick.

Cotton Blossom

Cotton Thread

Cotton Cloth

Cotton Dress

5. An Experiment with Cotton Cloth

I will get a small piece of cotton cloth.

I will pull several threads from the cloth.

I will untwist the threads.

I will find a number of smaller threads in each thread.

The small threads which we find in the bigger threads of cotton cloth are called fibers. We shall also find fibers in wool and linen and silk.

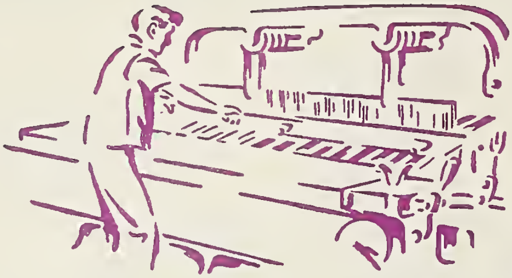
Fibers are tiny threads like very thin hairs. They grow in plants and on some animals. We make cloth from some plant fibers. We also make cloth from the fibers or soft hair of some animals.

Only certain fibers are useful for making cloth. The fibers are spun into threads called yarn, and the yarn is spun into cloth. Perhaps someone will offer to tell the class a story about spinning.

6. Wool

Sheep grow warm coats of wool in winter. In the spring, the wool is sheared from the sheep. The wool fibers are used to make woolen cloth. What is the cloth used for?

Sheep Shearing



Making Wool into Cloth

Woolen Coat

7. An Experiment with Woolen Cloth

I will get a small piece of woolen cloth.

I will pull several threads from the cloth.

I will untwist the threads.

I will find a number of woolen fibers in each thread. The wool fibers are strong fibers.

8. Linen

Linen cloth is made from the fibers of the flax plant. The flax plant grows in mild climates. Linen is stronger than cotton cloth. Sheets, tablecloths, dresses, shirts, coats, and handkerchiefs are often made of linen.

9. An Experiment with Linen Cloth

I will break one of the threads from the piece of cotton.

I will break one of the threads from the piece of linen.

I will see that linen fibers are stronger than cotton fibers.

10. Silk

The silkworm lives only in warm, moist countries. It spins a web of silk fiber. The worm wraps itself in the silk fiber.

The silk fibers that cover the worm are called a cocoon. The silk in the cocoon is made into silk thread and cloth.

Silkworm Cocoon

Silk Thread

Silk Stockings

11. Rubber

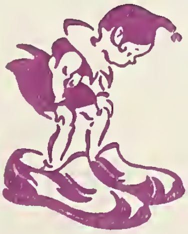
Rubber comes from rubber trees. Rubber trees grow in very hot, moist countries.

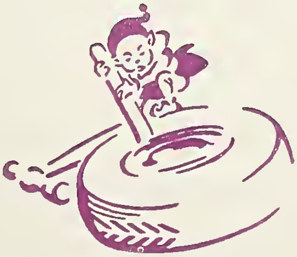
Rubber is made from the sap of the trees. Cuts are made in the trees and sap runs out.

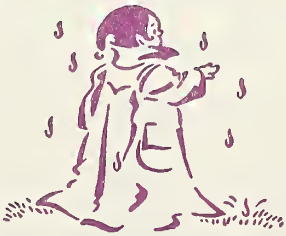
12. Things Made of Rubber

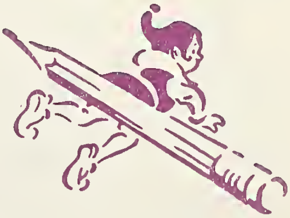
What is the right name for each picture?

tires *raincoats* *erasers* *rubbers*









13. Leather

Leather is made from the skins of animals. Almost all animal skins can be made into leather, some better than others.

The skins of cattle, pigs, horses, sheep, goats, sharks, snakes, alligators, lizards, and ostriches are used for leather.

The Indians used deerskin to make many things. Let someone tell the class what the Indians made out of deerskin.

14. Things Made of Leather

What is the right name for each picture?

gloves *boots* *wind-breaker* *belt*

15. Clothing Materials from Our Part of the Country

Here is a list of animals and plants that are used for clothing. If we do not know what some of the names mean, we will find out from our books.

When we are sure that we know each one, we will write a list in our notebooks of the names of things that are found in our part of the country. Then we will try to find out where the others live and grow.

flax
cattle
sharks
ostriches
sheep
cotton
snakes
raccoons
fox
mink
pigs
horses
beavers
silkworms
alligators
rubber tree
seal
goat
bear
muskrat
chinchilla
rabbit
ermine
marten

16. Plants and Animals Furnish Our Clothing

Answer the questions below. This book has told you some of the answers. Find the rest in your readers. The pictures will help you find the answers.

a. Woolen cloth is our warmest cloth. From what is woolen cloth made?

b. Cotton cloth is not so warm as woolen cloth. From what is cotton cloth made?

c. Linen cloth is not so warm as woolen cloth. From what is linen cloth made?

d. Silk cloth is not so warm as woolen cloth. Silk is made from silk fibers. What is it that spins silk fibers?

e. Most shoes and gloves are made from leather. From what is leather made? What are some of the different kinds of leather?

f. Overshoes are made of rubber and cloth. Rubber is made from the sap of what kind of tree?

g. Furs make very warm clothing. Name some animals that give us furs for clothing.

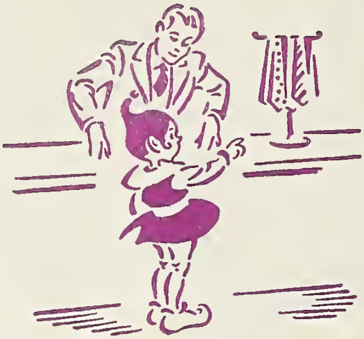
h. Think hard before you answer this question. How do wool and fur differ?

Here are some suggestions to help you answer the question:

a. Which is warmer?
b. Which is heavier?
c. Which is made into cloth?
d. Which is more costly?
e. Which will wear longer?
f. Which is more plentiful?

17. Where Do We Get the Clothes That We Wear?

Most of us get our clothes from stores. The stores get them from factories. Factories get the materials from farmers, so the farmer really gives us our clothes as well as our food.



Trains and trucks carry the materials from the farm to the factory and from the factory to the store. Some mothers buy the goods to make clothes at home. Talk about the word "materials" to be sure all in the class know what it means. Where did the Pilgrims get materials for clothing?

18. My Clothing

I will write in my notebook the names of five things I wear and tell what each is made of.

19. New Clothing Materials

Our new materials are made mostly from plants and animals. We remember that cotton, woolen, linen, leather, and silk materials are also plant and animal products. Which is which?

Some well-known names for new materials are rayon and nylon. There are many other names for new materials.

20. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

fiber boll yarn linen cocoon leather rubber materials
furs silk cotton wool flax skins hides store

a. We will read again the Cotton Cloth Experiment on page 55, and the Woolen Cloth Experiment, and the Linen Cloth Experiment, on page 56.

b. We will separate the fibers in a piece of thread.

c. We will look again at the picture of the cotton boll, on page 59.

d. We will study the picture of the flax plant on page 59, from which linen is made.

e. We will read again the story of rubber on page 57, and the story of leather, on page 58.

f. We will study the picture of the silkworm, feeding on the mulberry leaf, on page 59.

g. We will try to make a collection showing everything that the words name. We will ask friends to loan us some of the things that we do not already have.

h. We will read stories of Japan and the silkworm.

i. We will bring clean pieces of cloth from the scrap bags at home. We will separate the materials into cotton, woolen, linen, silk, and the new material groups.

j. When we are ready, we will write our stories in our notebooks.

Here is a question for you to think about very carefully before you answer it. Why have men worked so hard to find new materials like rayon and nylon, which can be used instead of silk?

DECEMBER

December's come, and with her brought
A world in whitest marble wrought.
The trees and fence and all the posts
Stand motionless and white as ghosts,
And all the paths we used to know
Are hidden in the drifts of snow.
— Frank Dempster Sherman

WINTER ADVENTURES WITH THE WEATHER

1. Some Questions about the Weather Today

Is it warm today?
Is the wind blowing?
Is it cold today?
Is the sun shining?
Are there any clouds?
What month is this?
Is it still autumn?
What season is it?

2. A Talk about Winter

Our winter months are December, January, and February. Winter brings some out-of-door changes in all parts of our country. The changes are greater in the colder parts of our country than they are in the warmer parts. Why?

What signs of winter do we see in the picture on page 62? Do we have the same kind of winter?

3. Winter Scenes

I shall write a list of everything in the chart below that I see during the winter months in my part of the country.

In the Cool Parts of Our Country	In the Warm Parts of Our Country
Bare trees	Green grass
Snow on the ground	Leaves on the trees
Ice on the streams and lakes	Flowers blooming
Snow birds	Vegetables growing
People in warm clothing	Fruit growing
Children coasting	Farmers tending their crops
Children skating	People in cool clothing
Children skiing	People swimming
Window screens off	Baseball games
My frosty breath	Many birds
	Window screens

4. Some Questions about Winter in Our Part of the Country

Are the days shorter or longer than last fall?
Are evenings warmer or cooler?
Is my clothing heavier or lighter?
What games do I play in the winter?
Do I play the same games in summer?
Is our winter mild or cold?

5. Two Homes in Different Parts of the Country

A Home in the Cold Places

The days are short.

Many of the days are cloudy and stormy.

Often the wind whistles around the houses.

Fires are kept going in the furnaces, stoves, and fireplaces.

Most of the trees have lost their leaves. Flowers are gone.

People must dress warmly.

Children have fun coasting, skating, and playing in the snow.

A Home in the Warm Places

The days are not so short as they are in the cold places.

The weather is not cold or stormy.

Flowers, fruits, and vegetables still grow out of doors.

People do not need to wear heavy clothing out of doors.

The sun is warm.

There are many birds.

Many people visit the warm places in the winter.

MY WINTER SUN RECORD

1. Some Things We Need to Remember

Our first winter sun record should be taken about the middle of December. We will turn back to page 8 to see how to make these records. Then we will make the Winter Sun Records in our notebooks.

The day is really 24 hours long, but often we think of the day as the time of daylight. To answer the questions at the bottom of this page, we will think of the day as the time from sunrise to sunset.

2. My First Winter Sun Record

When?	Month Date Year	Hour	Direction
Sunrise	--------------------, 19------	--------- A.M.	---------------
Sunset	--------------------, 19------	--------- P.M.	---------------

3. My Second Winter Sun Record — About One Week Later

When?	Month Date Year	Hour	Direction
Sunrise	--------------------, 19------	--------- A.M.	---------------
Sunset	--------------------, 19------	--------- P.M.	---------------

4. Some Questions to Answer

a. How long was the day in the second fall record?

b. How long was it in the second winter record?

c. Which are longer, fall or winter days?

MY WINTER WEATHER RECORD

1. Some Things We Need to Remember

Let us turn back to page 23 and talk for a few minutes about weather charts. Perhaps some of us have been keeping weather charts every day. That is fine, but all of us need to keep one now.

First, we must find out just how much we remember about weather records. So we will turn back to page 23 and talk again about these words:

temperature
precipitation
wind direction
wind velocity

How can we tell the wind direction? Several of us will take turns explaining this. The rest of us will listen carefully to make sure the explanations are correct.

We will also explain wind velocity and precipitation. When we explain precipitation, we should also explain:

rain
snow
mist
hail
fog
sleet

We will make our Winter Weather Records in our notebooks.

2. The Winter Weather Chart

Date	Hour	Temperature	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Sky	Precipitation

a. Which day was the most pleasant?

b. How many overcast days were there?

c. Was there rain or snow?

d. How low did the temperature go?

DIRECTION WORK IN WINTER

1. I Remember That:

In our country:

a. My noontime shadow always points north.

b. The noontime sun is always towards the south.

c. The North Star is always in the north.

d. The pointer stars are in the outer edge of the Big Dipper.

e. The pointers always point to the North Star.

f. The needle of a compass will always point north.

2. Some Questions to Answer

a. If I face north, where is east?

b. Where is south?

c. Where is west?

d. How long is my noontime shadow in December?

e. How long was my September shadow?

f. Which shadow was longer?

g. What does this difference in shadow lengths tell about the sun? What does it tell us about the length of daytime?

3. Some Dates to Keep in December

a. Where does the sun rise about December 21?

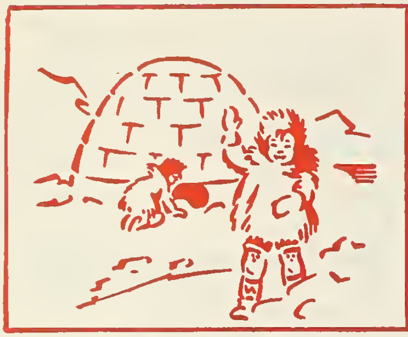
b. Where does the sun set about December 21?

c. What was the temperature of the warmest day in December? Of the coldest day? Of the shortest day?

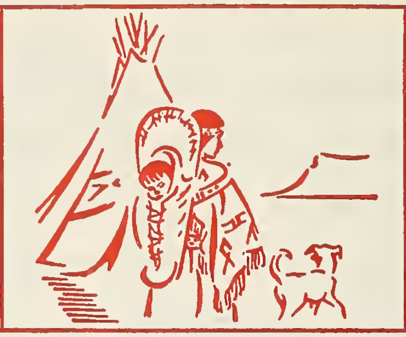
d. What holiday comes in December? When does it come?

SHELTER

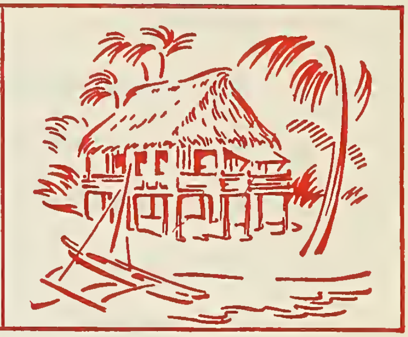
1. Why We Need Houses and Other Shelters



A. Eskimo Home



B. Indian Home



C. Filipino Home

A. The Eskimo children live in a very cold country.

a. What is this Eskimo house built of?

The Eskimo house is small. Its walls are thick.

b. Why are the walls so thick?

B. The Indians in the picture live in a tent.

a. Is the Indian home a warm home?

b. Is the tent a good home for a cold country?

C. It rains nearly every day where the Filipino family lives.

a. What is the Filipino house in the picture built of?

b. Why is the roof of the Filipino house so steep?

c. Why is the Filipino house on stilts?

D. I will tell in my own words why we need shelter.

Some suggestions for telling my story:

1. to keep warm
2. to keep dry
3. for eating and sleeping
4. a place to keep things

2. How Houses Are Built in Our Country

Logs are sawed into lumber. Many houses are built of lumber.

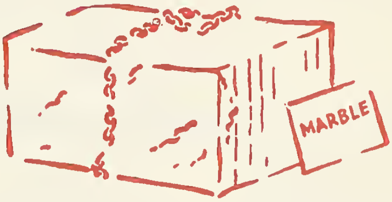
Many houses are built of brick. Bricks are made by baking a mixture of clay and sand. There are many kinds of bricks.

Concrete and cement are used to build houses.

Cement is a mixture of water, lime, and clay. It gets hard when it dries.

Concrete is a mixture of cement, sand or gravel, and water. It gets hard when it dries.

Different kinds of stone are used in making houses and other shelters. Stone is quarried, or dug, out of the ground. Field stone, granite, marble, and limestone are some of the stones used for building.



Iron, steel, slate, tin, and glass are some of the other materials used in building many kinds of shelter.

a. Of what is my house built?

b. Of what is my school built?

c. Of what is my church built?

d. Shingles are made of wood. Sometimes they are made of slate, asphalt, or metals. For what are shingles used?

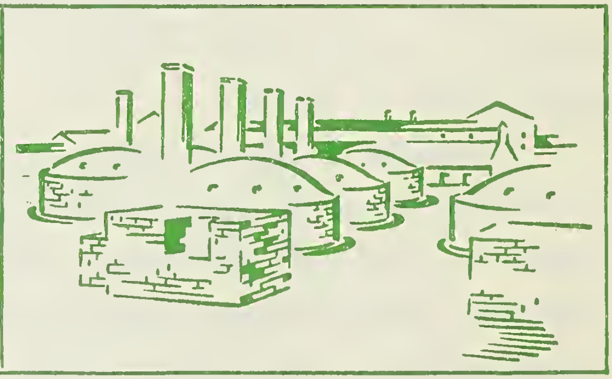
3. Where Do We Find Our Building Materials?

Our pictures show a few of the places where building materials are found. We will name some other places and tell about them. Maybe we can tell about some in our community.

Lumbering

Lumber Yard

Granite Quarry



Brick Yard

4. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

cement *quarry* *mixture* *lumber* *concrete*

a. We will read again the stories of cement and concrete, on page 69.

b. We will study the picture of the man who is mixing cement, on page 69.

c. We will study the pictures on page 70.

d. When we are ready, we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

FUEL

1. Do I Remember?

If I give the right answer to these questions, it will show that I do remember.

a. What is the first great need of man?
b. What is the second great need of man?
c. What is the third great need of man?
d. What is the fourth great need of man?
e. The sun gives us light. What else does it give us?
f. Heat keeps us warm. How do we cook our meals?

2. Kinds of Fuel

Many homes are heated today by passing hot water or steam through pipes and radiators. Others are heated by passing hot air through the rooms. Fuel must be burned to heat the water or air. Here are the names of some common fuels. Tell something about each one.

wood *coal* *coke*
gas *oil* *charcoal*

Fuel and our community: —

a. How is my home heated? What do we burn for making heat to cook our meals?

b. How is my school heated? What is burned for heat?

c. How is my church heated? What is burned for heat?

d. We will find out what is the cheapest fuel in our community.

e. Electricity is not a fuel but it gives us light and heat and power to run motors.

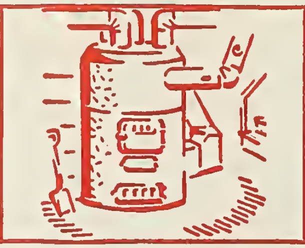
3. What We Use to Burn Our Fuels

Name some other things we use to burn fuels besides those shown in our pictures.

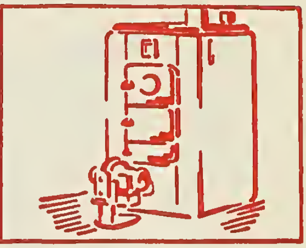
Does an electric range burn fuel? Talk this question over before you answer it here.

Fireplace

Stove



Coal Furnace



Oil Heater

a. Tell what you can about the fires that Indians built.

b. What did the first settlers in our country build their fires in? What did the first settlers use for fuel and cooking? From where did they get their fuel?

c. Some people heat their homes by burning coal. Others use fuel oil, gas, or wood. Electricity is often used to make heat.

d. Three kinds of heat for homes are hot water, hot air, and steam.

4. Wood, Charcoal, and Coke

Many farmers cut wood from their own wood lots. City people can buy wood from dealers. Wood catches fire more quickly than coal does. A wood fire burns out more quickly than a coal fire does.

Charcoal is wood which has been heated in large ovens until it burns black. It makes a good fuel.

Coke is made by heating soft coal in large ovens. Coke gives good heat. It burns quickly. Coke and charcoal are often sold in small bags.

5. Something to Remember about Coal

Miners dig coal out of the ground. The coal is sent to dealers in the cities and towns. People buy coal from the dealers. A coal fire gives good heat. It burns a long time.

6. Something to Remember about Oil

Oil wells are found deep in the ground. Men drill deep down to find them. They pump the oil into great tanks. Sometimes it is sent long distances through pipe lines.

Oil is sent to the dealers. People buy oil from the dealers.

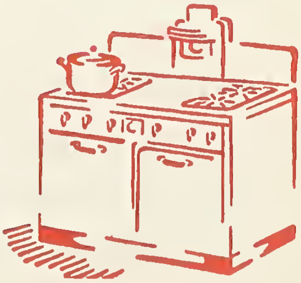
Petroleum is a fuel oil.

Gasoline is an oil product. Gasoline is a fuel for gas engines.

7. Something to Remember about Gas

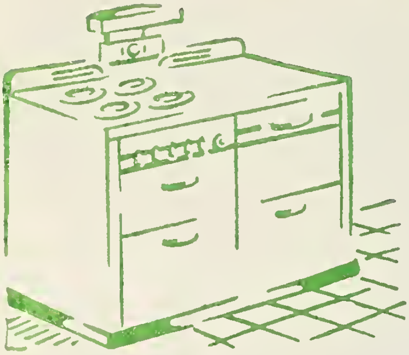
Gas is often made by heating soft coal. Such gas is called "artificial" gas and is stored in tanks. Gas flows through pipes to houses. Sometimes it is sold in tanks carried on trucks. Gas is used for heating, cooking, or lighting.

Natural gas is a gas that is found in the ground in some parts of our country. Sometimes it is carried for many miles through pipes.



People who live near natural gas wells get the gas right from the ground. They use pipes to do this.

8. Something to Remember about Electricity



Electricity is carried on wires. It is used for heat and light.

We have learned that electricity is not a fuel. Often it is used instead of a fuel because it can produce heat and light.

Benjamin Franklin discovered that electricity and lightning are the same thing. Let someone tell the story of this discovery to the class. Then write the story in your own words in your notebooks.

9. Fuels in Our State

a. What is the name of our state?
b. Are there forests for wood-cutting in our state?
c. Are there hard coal mines in our state?
d. Are there soft coal mines in our state?
e. Are oil wells found in our state?
f. Is natural gas found in our state?

10. Some Things to Remember about Fuels

We will copy the sentences in our notebooks. Then we will fill in the spaces with words that help to tell a true story. The words used by pupils in some parts of the country will be different from those used by pupils in other parts. Why?

a. — is the cheapest fuel for most farmers to use.
b. Most farmers can cut — on their own —.
c. Gas is made by heating —.
d. Natural gas is found in the —.
e. Oil is found in the —.
f. The men who dig coal are called —.
g. Which catches fire more quickly, wood or coal?
h. Does a wood fire or a coal fire give more heat?
i. Which is easier to burn, coal or gas?

11. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

Two or three sentences will be needed for each of these words. Each one is the name of one kind of work that men do. Write a little story about each one.

forestry

Suggestions:
- caring for trees
- crowded growth
- insects — worms
- fire protection
- pages 69, 70, 73

drilling

Suggestions:
- drilling for oil, page 73
- oil wells
- where found
- picture, page 73
- oil as a fuel

mining

Suggestions:
- story of coal, page 73
- mining picture, page 73
- minerals mined
- hard and soft coal

LIGHT

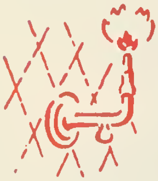
1. Light Is One of Our Needs

The sun gives us light in the daytime. When it is dark, we use artificial lights to take the place of sunlight.

Long ago, people used torches at night. The torches smoked when lighted. The wind blew the flame. A torch does not give very good light. Why? A good light is clear, steady, and bright. It does not give off smoke or an odor.

After a time, men learned to make candles for light. Candles give a better light than torches do. Try to make a candle. Use tallow or wax, and a piece of string.

In time, men learned to make oil lamps. First they burned whale oil in the lamps. Then they learned to use kerosene. Which was better? Which gives a better light, a candle or a lamp? Why?

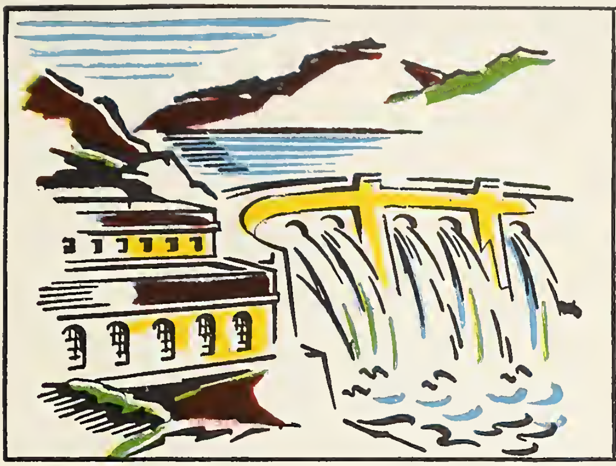


Sometimes gas is used to light buildings and streets. Tell something else about gas lamps.

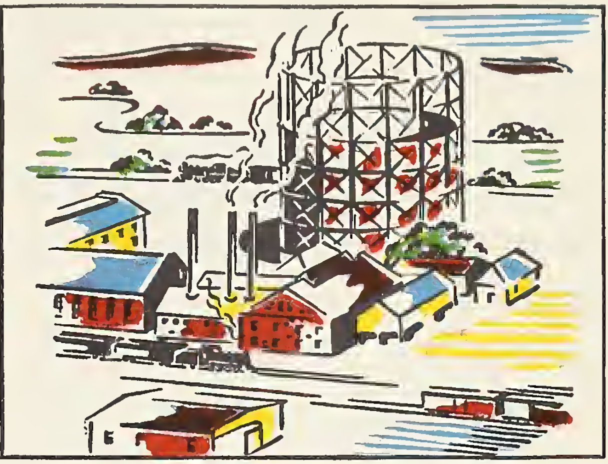
Find the cock in the picture. It is used to turn the gas off, and on.

Sometimes electricity is used to light buildings and streets. Tell more about electric lamps. Why does electricity give a better light than a candle gives?

2. More to Remember about Electricity and Gas



Electric Power Plant



Gas Plant

A place where electricity is made is called an electric power plant. Sometimes water is dammed to furnish the power for making electricity.

In places where water power is hard to get, steam is used to make electricity. The steam turns big wheels called dynamos. The dynamos make the electricity. The steam is made by heating water until it turns to steam.

We cannot see steam, but we can see the little clouds it makes when it cools. Many people think these little clouds are steam.

When we were studying fuels on page 73, we learned that artificial gas is made by heating soft coal. The gas is stored in a large tank. Natural gas, we know, is found in the ground, in some parts of our country.

3. A Special Experiment

I will heat some water in a teakettle until the water boils. I will watch to see if I can see the steam coming from the spout. I will tell the class what I discovered.

4. Electricity in Our Homes

Here is a list of some of the ways in which electricity is useful in homes. I will try to find pictures of each thing that is named. I will write a list of the ones I have seen.

electric lights
telephone
doorbell
electric fan
radio
electric refrigerator
vacuum cleaner
electric stove
toaster
electric incubator
electric washing machine
electric sewing machine
heat pad
electric iron
electric curling iron

5. Some Questions to Answer

Just one word is needed for each answer but be ready to explain your answer to your class.

a. Is there an electric power plant in my community?

b. Is there a gas plant near my home?

c. Is gas cheaper than electricity in my community?

d. Does my community buy its electricity from another community?

e. Does it buy gas from some other community?

6. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

electricity *steam* *artificial* *natural*

a. We will read again "Something to Remember about Electricity" on page 74, and "More about Electricity," on page 77.

b. We will study the picture of the Power Plant on page 77.

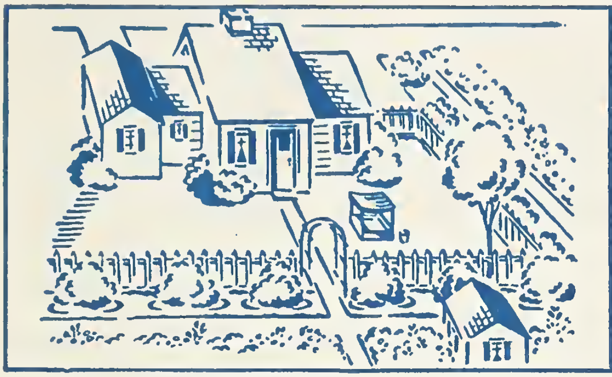
c. We will read again the stories about artificial gas and natural gas on page 73.

d. We will study page 77.

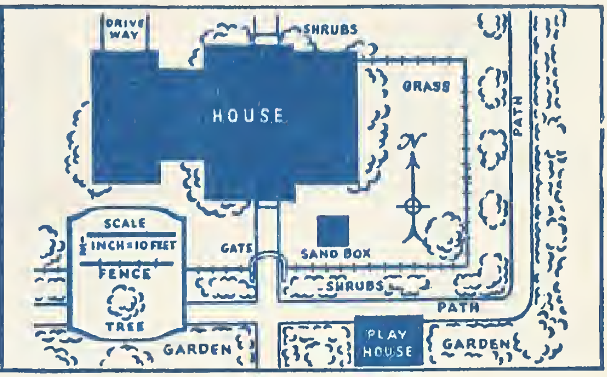
e. When we are ready, we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

MAPS

1. Something about Pictures and Maps



Picture of a Back Yard



Map of the Same Back Yard

The picture shows us how the back yard looks.

The picture does not tell us the size of the yard.

The picture does not tell us anything about directions.

Most pictures are pictures of things in front of the person who makes the picture.

The map is a sign picture. It shows where things are in the yard.

The map scale tells us how large the yard is.

The map direction arrow points north on the map.

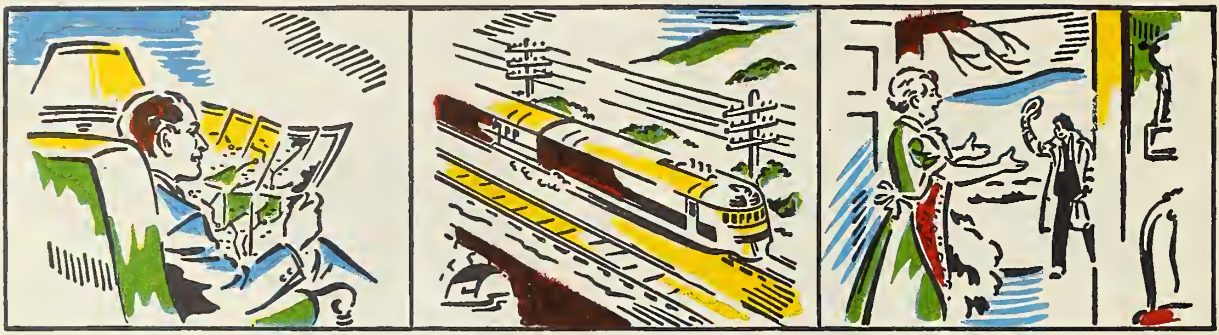
A map is like a picture from an airplane.

Here are the names of six different things for me to find in the picture. Then I will draw the right map sign for each name.

house
sandbox
playhouse
gate
driveway
tree

The map scale tells us that $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the map equals 10 feet on the ground. How many inches wide is the map? How many feet wide is the yard?

2. How Maps Are Used



Father is getting ready for a railroad journey. He is going to visit Grandmother so he is studying a map.

When people go places, they often want to know how far away the places are. Sometimes they wish to know how high a mountain is, or how deep a valley that they pass. Maps tell them these things. Here are questions we must answer in order to know how to measure distances and sizes.

If we do not know the answers, we will look in our books and talk about the questions until we find the answers.

a. How long is a foot? Hold your hands one foot apart.
b. How long is a yard? Hold your arms one yard apart.
c. How long is a mile? Who lives a mile from school?
d. Name a place about 10 miles from our school.
e. Name one about 50 miles away.
f. Name one about 100 miles away.

3. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

route *map* *map scale*

a. Think about the route we take when we come to school.

b. Study automobile maps.

c. When we are ready we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

HOW PEOPLE AND GOODS TRAVEL FROM PLACE TO PLACE

1. How People in My Neighborhood Travel

Here is a list of some of the best known ways of traveling.

walking
horse
boat
automobile
train or street car
airplane

Many girls and boys travel from place to place on something that has two wheels. What is it?

Here is another list. This list tells some of the places where people in our neighborhood need to go. In my notebook I will tell how my family goes to each place.

stores
school
church
library
station
theaters
post office
work
voting place
fire alarm box
bus stop
place for fun

2. How People Traveled Long Ago

Indian Scout

Canoe

Stagecoach

Covered Wagon

a. How did the Pilgrims travel through the woods?

b. How did the Indians travel on water?

c. What animals pulled the stagecoach?

d. What animals often pulled the covered wagon?

e. Why do we have so many good roads in our country today?

f. Why do we need to travel?

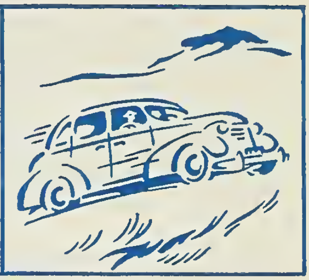
3. How People Travel Today

Which picture shows a way to travel that everyone can use? Do all communities have subways?

On Foot

Horse

Train


Automobile

Trolley-Car

Bus

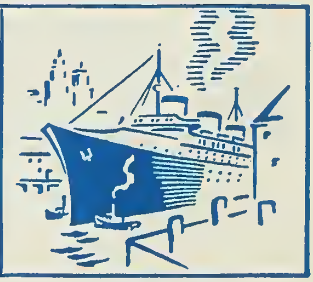
Elevated Train

Subway Train

Bicycle

Air Transport

Steamer


Ocean Liner

a. How many ways to travel are shown in the pictures?

b. How many are found in our community?

c. How many of the pictures show travel by water?

d. How many of the pictures show travel by air?

e. How many show travel under ground?

f. What is the fastest way man can travel?

4. Highways of Travel

A trail is a narrow path. Long ago there were no roads. People traveled from one place to another on trails.

Trails are sometimes steep and hard to travel. They are very slippery when wet.

a. What two ways could we travel on a trail like the trail in the picture? Could a highway be built on it?

b. What people made the first trails in this country? Why did they travel?

Our National Forests have many trails in them. Some are called fire trails. Why are fire trails needed in a forest?

Foresters use a "lookout" built on a high place in the forest. From here they can keep watch over the forest.

In order to use wagons, the paths had to be made smoother and wider. These wider paths were our first roads.

Our first roads were dirt roads. When it rained, the roads became very soft and muddy. People put logs and rocks in the soft places to keep the wagon wheels from sinking. It was hard to travel on such roads.

Today we have many fine roads in our country. They are made of cement, crushed rock, and other materials. They are wide and smooth. They are called highways.

5. Safety on Our Highways

When people want to drive from one place to another place, they follow the numbers on the signs along the road between the two places. Here are the names of some other signs that help to make our roads useful and safe.

What will we do when we see each sign?

1. Traffic Lights
   - 🟢 Green Light — automobile traffic, " Go."
   - 🟡 Yellow Light — person on foot, " Go "; automobiles, " Stop."
   - 🔴 Red Light — cars or persons facing it, " Stop."
2. Quiet Zone — Hospital
3. No Passing
4. Traffic Lights Ahead
5. Traffic One Way ⟶
6. Traffic One Way ⟵
7. Red Light On and Off
8. Detour ⟶
9. Right Turn ↱
10. Left Turn ↰
11. S Turn
12. Hill — no passing

13. Danger
14. Thickly settled
15. Speed Limit — 25 miles
16. Slow (how many miles?)
17. Keep Off!
18. Keep Out!
19. Stop
20. School Ahead
21. Steep Down Grade
22. Slippery when wet
23. R✕R Railroad crossing

The pilot has a radio in his plane. He uses the radio to follow the radio beams. Radio beams are the traffic lights of the air. The pilot also uses the radio to hear weather reports and get messages.

In places where traffic is very heavy, bridges are sometimes built over the crossings. How does this help?

What is one of the important highways in my community called?

6. Highways in Our Part of the World

a. What are the names of the railroads that pass through or near our community? Name freight cars we have seen.

b. Do the trains make a stop in our community?

c. Why do trains stop at different communities? Study a timetable for our trains. How many trains stop here each week day?

d. Is there a body of water near our community where large boats travel? What is it called?

e. Why do boats stop at different communities? Talk about the things that a boat might carry besides passengers.

f. What is our nearest airport called? Where is it?

g. Where do our trains come from, and where do they go? The Railroad Timetable will help us answer this question. Do our trains take on much freight?

h. Where do our boats come from, and where do they go? Answer this question for the waters that are nearest our community.

i. Where do our airplanes come from, and where do they go? Answer this question for the airport that is nearest our community.

j. The "China Clipper" flies from our country to China. It flies across what ocean? It makes stops at Hawaii, Midway Island, Wake Island, Guam, and the Philippines.

k. What ocean does the clipper cross that goes from New York to Lisbon, Portugal?

HOW PEOPLE TRADE GOODS WITH ONE ANOTHER

1. What Is Trade?

We have learned that our food, clothing, shelter, and fuel come from many different places. All over our country, people buy and sell things that are needed. These things are called goods. The buying and selling of goods is called trade.

Most people use money for trading. What is money? How did Indians trade with the white men?

2. Trade and Transportation

Cattle Car

Fruit Steamer

Chicken Truck

Air Transport

Day and night, people and goods travel on the great highways of the world. The carrying of people and goods from place to place is called transportation.

Transportation gives work to many people. The engineer, the conductor, the brakeman, the pilot, the bus driver, the signal man, and many others are workers in transportation.

Trade and transportation help people in different parts of the world to know more about one another. They help people to be friendly. When people know one another, they want peace.

3. What Our Part of the Country Sells to Other Places

a. Let us talk about the things we raise or make in our part of the country.

b. Then we will copy the following chart in our notebooks.

c. Next we will make a list of goods that we buy.

d. We will show how the goods are transported.

e. We will add as many lines to our chart as we need.

Name of Thing Sold	How It Is Transported

4. What Our Part of the Country Buys from Other Places

a. We will talk about goods that our community buys from other places, and put some of the names in the following chart.

b. Then we will copy the following chart in our notebooks.

c. Next we will make a list of goods that we sell.

d. We will show how the goods are transported.

e. We will add as many lines to our chart as we need.

Names of Things Bought	How It Is Transported

5. A Story of Transportation

Write a story about how some article in your room at home came from where it was made to the place where you bought it.

Be sure to tell what it is made of, where it was made, how it traveled, and where it was bought.

COMMUNICATIONS

1. How People Communicate

In the first picture, the tiny folk are talking together. They are communicating. Communicate means to send thoughts or messages.

In the second picture the Indian is sending a message. He is communicating with other Indians. He is using smoke signals.

In the third picture the Boy Scout is communicating with someone. He is using flags for signaling.

In the fourth picture, the policeman is signaling the traffic. He is communicating his directions to the travelers.

In the fifth picture the postman is delivering mail. Letters are communications.

Once messages were delivered by men on horseback. These men were called Post Riders. In the sixth picture the man is a Post Rider.

The last picture is a picture of a stagecoach. Stagecoaches carried mail in pioneer days.

Talking, writing, printing, drawing pictures, and signaling are all ways by which people communicate with one another.

Messages cross the ocean by mail, radio, telegraph, and telephone. Telegraph cables cross the bottom of the ocean. Tiny electric waves in the air carry the radio messages.

2. A List of Ways by Which We Communicate

Here is a list of some methods used for communication.

conversation
letter writing
boy scout signals
newspapers
traffic signals
advertisements
police signals
telephone
books
fire alarms
theater
pictures
telegram
radio
magazines
singing
signboards
no-school signals

a. Read the heading at the top of each column in the following chart. Then copy the chart in your notebooks.

b. Talk about methods that were used in olden days.

c. Talk about methods that are used for communication today.

d. Place the name of each method of communication in the column where it belongs, on your notebook chart.

The Human Voice	Writing — Printing — Pictures — Code	Signals

Sometimes I have heard radio programs that came from across the ocean. What radio program from across the ocean interested me the most?

What radio program from my home station or nearby stations do I like best?

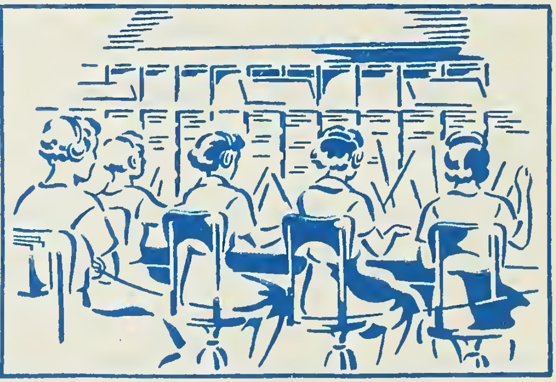
What is the longest distance you have talked over the telephone? How long would it take you to travel to the place to which you telephoned so easily?

3. Communications in Our Community

When someone asks us to locate a place or thing, we tell where that place or thing is. Let's locate the following places in our community, or the nearest ones to it.

Post Office
Telephone Exchange
Fire Alarm Box
Police Station
Railroad Station
Drug Store
Telegraph Office
Broadcasting Station
Newspaper Offices
Theaters
High School
Hotel

Radio Broadcasting Station



Telephone Exchange

4. Some Questions about Communications

a. What are three ways that I might call a doctor to my home? What would be the quickest way?

b. If I should see a fire, how could I call the firemen?

c. What are the no-school signals in our community?

d. Sometimes, when in trouble, a person needs help quickly. If he does not know the right telephone number, who will help him?

5. Some Questions about Travel

a. What animals do the Eskimos use to pull loads?

b. Name four animals which people use for transportation. Where are camels used for transportation?

c. What three ways of travel do people use when there are no roads?

d. Name three fuels that are used to make boats go. Remember that electricity is not a fuel. (See page 74.)

e. From what is the gasoline that we use in our automobiles made? (See page 73.)

f. Why do automobiles cause us to build better roads? Why is it safer to pass a car on a three-way road than it is to pass it on a two-way road?

g. Why do automobiles cause us to build stronger bridges?

h. What are some of the things we would do without if there were no roads, no automobiles, and little travel?

6. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

highway *pilot* *radio* *trade* *trail* *transportation* *money*

a. We will read again the Highway story, on page 83.

b. We will study the picture of the three-way highway.

c. We will read again the story of the airplane pilot, as he follows the radio beam.

d. We will remember that people trade things that they can spare, for things that they want.

e. We will study the pictures of transportation, on page 86.

f. When we are ready we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

HARBINGERS

O happy robin, soon your song we'll hear,
And in the swaying elm, the oriole
Will hang a tiny cradle; soon appear
Small, sweet, shy garden faces; from his hole
The toad will hop to greet the spring returning;
Upon her altars fair the daffodils'
Bright lamps of purest gold will soon be burning.

—Louella C. Poole

SPRING

1. A Talk about Spring

The spring months are March, April, and May. Many out-of-door changes take place in the spring.

The poem on the opposite page tells us what some spring changes are. We will choose one of the best readers in the class to read the poem aloud. As he reads, we will try to see and hear in our minds, all the things the poem tells about. Then we will make a list of six things that the poem mentions.

What kind of birds are building nests near the school?

In what kind of trees are they building their nests?

The pictures show us some of the things to watch for in the spring. How would you color each picture?

2. Spring in the Northern Part of Our Country

The warm, spring winds melt the snow and ice. Spring rains cause the rivers to rise.

When the snow and ice are gone, the farmers get ready for spring planting. The birds come back from the South. Flowers begin to blossom. The leaves begin to show. Lawns and fields grow green.

3. Spring in the Southern Part of Our Country

Warm weather comes much sooner in the southern part of our country than it does in the northern part. The farmers can plant their crops early in the spring. As the days grow longer, people can spend much time out of doors.

SPRING ADVENTURES WITH THE WEATHER

1. Some Questions about the Weather Today

Is it warm today?
Is it cool today?
Is the wind blowing?
Is the sun shining?
Are clouds in the sky?
What month is this?
Is the winter over?
What season is it?

2. Some Questions about Spring in Our Part of the Country

Are days shorter or longer than last winter?
Are the evenings warmer or cooler?
Is our clothing heavier or lighter?
Are we having an early or late spring this year?
What games do we play in the spring?
At what time are we needing to turn on our lights?

3. Planning for Our Spring Sun Record

We will take our Spring Sun Record as near March 21 as possible.

We will do our Spring Direction work as near March 21 as possible.

4. Planning for Our Spring Weather Record

We will begin our first Spring Weather Record about the same time we start our Sun Record. We will take our second Spring Weather Record about two weeks later.

Perhaps some of us have kept these records, day by day, since we made our first autumn records. The rest of us must turn back and read pages 8, 65; 23, 66; and 11, 67.

MY SPRING SUN RECORD

1. My First Spring Sun Record

When?	Month Date Year	Hour	Direction
Sunrise	-------------------, 19------	--------- A.M.	--------------
Sunset	-------------------, 19------	--------- P.M.	--------------

2. My Second Spring Sun Record — Two Weeks Later

When?	Month Date Year	Hour	Direction
Sunrise	-------------------, 19------	--------- A.M.	--------------
Sunset	-------------------, 19------	--------- P.M.	--------------

We will copy the Spring Sun Records in our notebooks.

a. Turn to page 8:—How long was the day in the second week of the Fall Sun Record? How long in my Spring Sun Record?

b. Turn to page 65:—How long was the day in the second week of the Winter Sun Record? How long in my Spring Record?

c. In what season was the day longest?

d. In what season was the day shortest?

3. Daylight Saving

Let us find out all we can about daylight saving. We will try to find out what it is, where it is used, who likes it, who doesn't like it, and how it changes the working hours of some people. Workers like farmers, milkmen, and trainmen change their working hours when daylight saving comes.

MY SPRING WEATHER RECORD

Now we are ready to make our spring weather records. We are going to keep a record of two weeks this time.

We will copy our Spring Weather Chart in our notebooks.

We will add seven lines to keep a record for the second week.

We will turn back and read page 23 again.

We will talk about temperature, precipitation, wind direction, and wind velocity.

Day by day we must watch the thermometer and the sky. We must notice where the wind comes from and how hard it blows. We must be careful to notice the differences between rain and mist, and between mist and fog.

Some of the girls and boys who use this book may have snow and sleet to watch at this time of year. Some may see hail and thunderstorms. Some may have sunshine and cloudless skies. Spring weather is not the same everywhere.

Date	Hour	Temperature	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Sky	Precipitation

Look over your chart very carefully and then answer these questions:

a. Which was the warmest day? How warm was it?

b. Which was the coolest day? How cool was it?

c. How much difference was there in the two temperatures?

d. How many rainy days were there? Do we need much rain in the spring? Why?

DIRECTION WORK IN THE SPRINGTIME

1. I Remember That:

In our country:

a. Where does my noontime shadow always point?

b. In what general direction will we find the noon sun?

c. Where will we always find the North Star?

d. In what will we find the pointer stars?

e. To what do the pointer stars always point?

f. In what direction does the needle of a compass point?

2. Some Questions to Answer

a. If I face north, where is east? south? west?

b. If I face north at noontime, where is the sun?

c. What direction does our school face?

d. How long was my noontime shadow in September? (See page 10.) (See your September Direction Record.)

e. How long was my noontime shadow in December? (See page 67.) (See your December Direction Record.)

f. How long is my noontime shadow in March?

g. Which shadow was longest?

h. What does this difference in shadow lengths tell us? Be careful. Your answer should not be just the same as on page 67. (See your Fall, Winter, and Spring Direction Records before you answer the question.)

i. Where does the sun rise about March 21?

j. Where does the sun set about March 21?

3. Some Other Spring Records to Keep

We will talk about the things listed below. Many of these things happen in our part of the country.

Then we will make a record of these things as they happen, in our notebooks under a heading "When It Happened."

Signs of Spring

The last snow melted
The ice went out of the lakes and rivers
The maple trees were tapped for maple sirup
I saw my first robin
I saw my first wild flower
I saw my first dandelion blossom
I saw buds on the trees
I heard frogs peeping
I saw the sheep's wool being sheared
I saw a man ploughing a field
I saw a garden being planted
I saw a fruit tree in bloom
We left our windows open at school
The first vegetables were up in the garden
We had our first thunderstorm
The boys played their first baseball game
The girls began skipping rope
I saw some children playing marbles
I went to school without a coat
I saw the cows turned out to pasture

4. My Spring Work List

Study the Spring Work Lists. They will help you to know how to make your own Spring Work Lists in your notebooks.

Spring work inside and outside our houses.

window cleaning
screens on
paint washed
fresh painting
walls dusted

new wall paper
closets cleaned
winter clothes put away
floors cared for
furniture polished

yards raked
garden raked
garden spaded
bulbs uncovered

fences mended
fruit trees sprayed
gardens planted
grass seed sowed

Spring work in our schoolhouse and on our playground.

windows washed
desks washed
light shades washed
shrubs pruned

floors washed
floors oiled
grounds raked
walks — driveways swept

Spring work on streets, roads, and public highways.

road repairs
sidewalk repairs
streets cleaned
trees sprayed

drains cleaned
rubbish gathered
new highway signs
new road building

5. My Spring Work List — *Continued*

Spring work on the farms in our part of the country.

ploughing
soil made ready
planting
orchards sprayed
barn cleaned
eggs for hatching
baby chicks
incubator

care of fruit trees
fences mended
cultivating
outside painting
cattle out to pasture
hen houses whitewashed
feed bins cleaned
fences checked

Spring work in public parks, forests, and public buildings.

trees sprayed
brush cleared
pruning
flowers planted
cultivating

buildings painted
roofs repaired
new buildings
driveways rolled
lawns rolled

6. My Spring Flower and Bird Lists

Copy this chart in your notebook.

Flower	When Seen	Bird	When Seen

Your list will grow longer day after day, so plan to have room to add to your chart as you need to.

Perhaps you can press some of the flowers you see and mount them in your notebook.

WATER FOR US TO DRINK

Spring

Well

Reservoir

1. More Talk about Our Great Needs

When we began our first adventures in geography, we spoke of four great needs of man. Soon we learned about another need, which we might call our fifth great need. It was the sun. We have learned that the sun stands for two needs, heat and light.

Water is still another important need for all of us. It is one of the most common things in the world around us, yet we could not live without it.

Some of our readers and other books tell us about water. Let's find out as much as we can about water.

2. Where Drinking Water Comes From

Some communities get their water supply from rivers. Other places use the water from lakes. Still other communities get their water from wells, or springs.

In cities and towns and on many farms, water flows into the houses through pipes with faucets. The faucets turn to shut the water off or let it flow.

THE STORY OF WATER

1. Who Likes the Rain?

"I," said the duck, "I call it fun,
For I have my little rubbers on
They make a cunning, three-toed track
In the soft, cool mud. Quack! Quack! Quack!"

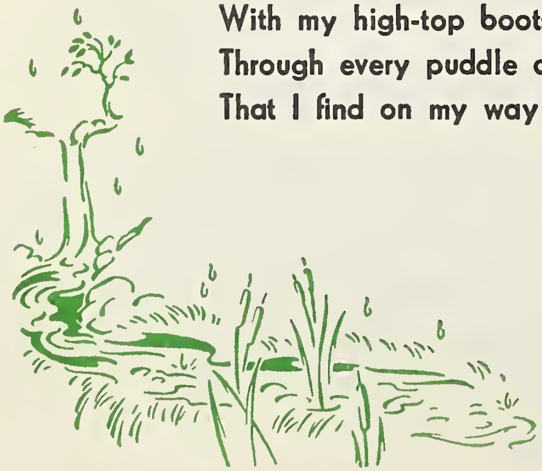
"I," cried the dandelion, "I,
My roots are thirsty, my buds are dry,"
And she lifted a tousled yellow head
Out of her green and grassy bed.

"I hope 'twill pour! I hope 'twill pour!"
Purred the tree-toad at his gray back door,
"For, with a broad leaf for a roof,
I am perfectly weather proof."

Sang the brook: "I laugh at every drop,
And wish they never need to stop
Till a big, big river I grew to be,
And could find my way out to the sea."

"I" shouted Ted, "for I can run,
With my high-top boots and my rain coat on,
Through every puddle and runlet and pool
That I find on my way to school."

— Clara Doty Bates



2. Thinking about Our Rain Poem

Let's talk for a few minutes about the poem on the opposite page. We will choose someone to read it aloud. While he reads, we will try to see, and hear, and feel the things the poem talks about.

Then we will tell how the pictures might be colored.

a. What does the tree-toad use for a roof? What does he use for a "gray back door"?

b. Where does the water go, when it leaves the little brook? Why is the river "big, big"?

c. Where does the water go, when it leaves the "big, big river"?

I will learn the poem, so I can say it for my family.

I will think about it when I go on some errand. I will remember it when a soft, gentle, spring rain is falling.

3. Clouds and Rain

Clouds are really mist. Mist is a kind of blanket that covers the earth where the mist forms. The blanket is made of very, very tiny drops of water.

The winds carry the blankets of mist along in the sky and roll them into clouds. When the clouds get bigger and crowd together, something happens. The very, very tiny drops of mist are squeezed together to make big drops.

By and by the big drops grow so heavy that they fall.

Sometimes they fall as rain.
Sometimes they fall as hail.
Sometimes they fall as snow.
Sometimes they fall as sleet.

Perhaps you can find out why the drops of mist turn to rain, or hail, or snow, or sleet. If you can, tell your classmates the answer.

What makes weather? Read your weather charts again.

HOW WATER GETS INTO THE AIR

1. Water Vapor

Where does water go when it dries out? The water changes into vapor. The vapor goes into the air.

When water changes into vapor, the water evaporates. We cannot see water evaporate. When a puddle dries up, where does the water go?

Steam is very hot vapor. We learned in our Special Experiment on page 77 that we cannot see steam. When it cooled it formed a mist. This is what all vapor does.

2. How Clouds Are Made

Water is changing into vapor all the time. The vapor rises from the ocean, the rivers, the lakes, and the ponds. Vapor is always in the air. We call it moisture. Some people use the big word "humidity." When the air is warm and moist, people say, " It is muggy."

The air high in the sky is nearly always cold. When water vapor rises to this cold air, the water vapor changes to mist. The cold upper air and winds are always changing water vapor into clouds. A fog is really a blanket of water vapor near the earth. It is a kind of big cloud that touches the ground.

3. Some Things to Watch in Clouds

Black, heavy clouds are usually rain clouds.

Clouds in long, lumpy rolls do not bring rain.

High, fleecy clouds, that float like big balls of cotton, do not bring rain.

Small, pointed clouds that look like flocks of sheep, high in the sky, promise storms.

4. What Becomes of the Rainfall on Our Playground?

During a heavy rainfall, we can see little streams of water on our school playground.

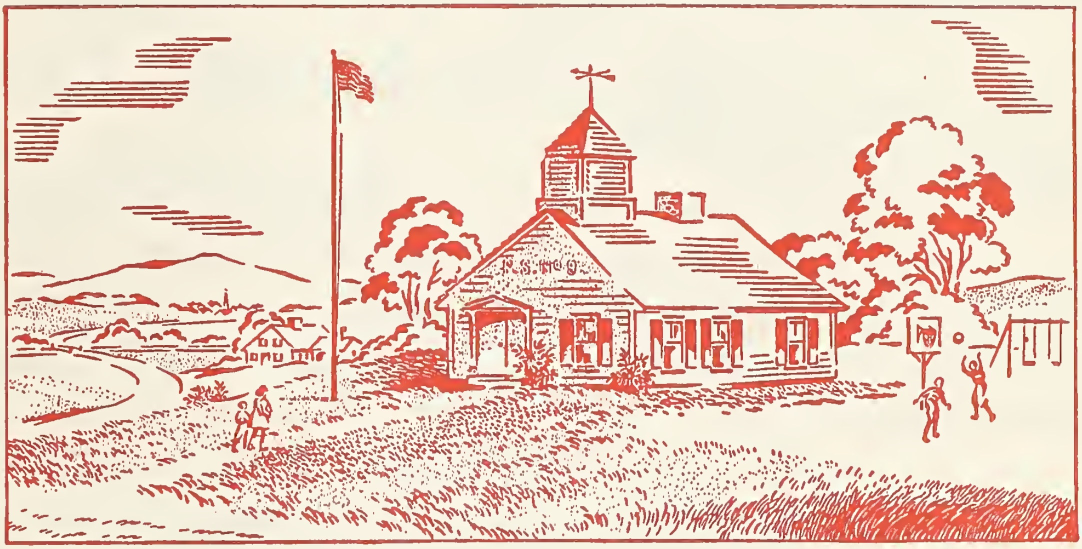
Do streams of water run uphill or downhill?

After a heavy rainfall, where do the little streams of water go when they leave our playground?

Where is the lowest place on our school ground?

Where is the highest place on our school ground?

5. A School Playground for Me to Study



I will draw a picture of my school playground, with the schoolhouse on it.

I will print the directions East, South, and West at the sides of the picture where each belongs.

In what direction does our schoolhouse face?

I will draw some little streams of water in the picture to show which way the water goes after a rain.

6. Some Questions to Answer

a. In what season do we have our heaviest rainfall? (See your Fall, Winter, and Spring Weather Records.)

b. In what month do we usually have the most rain? (See your Fall, Winter, and Spring Weather Records.)

c. From what direction do most of our rain clouds come? If you are not sure, talk with a weather-wise friend.

d. The next question is a hard one. Let's talk about it a few minutes. Then we will write our answers.

The large rivers empty their water into the ocean. Why does the ocean not overflow, and flood the land? Here is a hint: vapor.

What happens to the water when a teakettle boils dry on the stove?

Does a puddle of water dry faster in hot or in cold weather?

e. One may often find wild flowers around a spring. Why? Why did the early settlers build their cabins near a spring?

f. What is ice, and what is it used for? What is meant by natural ice?

7. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

vapor *clouds* *evaporate* *moisture* *fog* *humidity*

a. Turn back and read again the stories about clouds and vapor, on page 104.

b. Dip your hand in water. Do not dry your hand. Soon you will notice that your hand is dry. The moisture on it has evaporated.

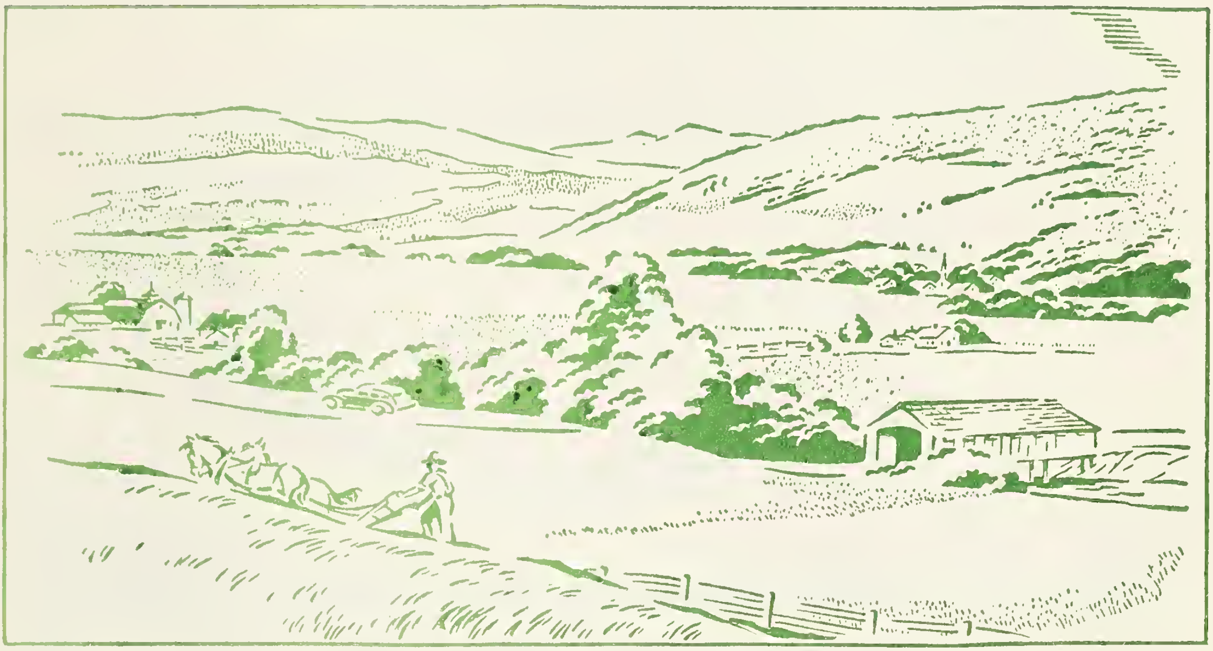
c. Moisture is another name for humidity.

d. When we are ready, we will write our sentences.

LAND AND WATER

1. A Picture Study of a Mountain Valley

We will study the picture, and talk about it. Then we will do the things suggested below the picture.



Here is a picture of a valley. The low land between mountains, or between hills, is called a valley.

Talk about the right colors for this picture.

a. Have people built their homes in the valley?

b. How do I know that the soil in this valley is good soil for farming?

How is the valley sheltered from the cold winds?

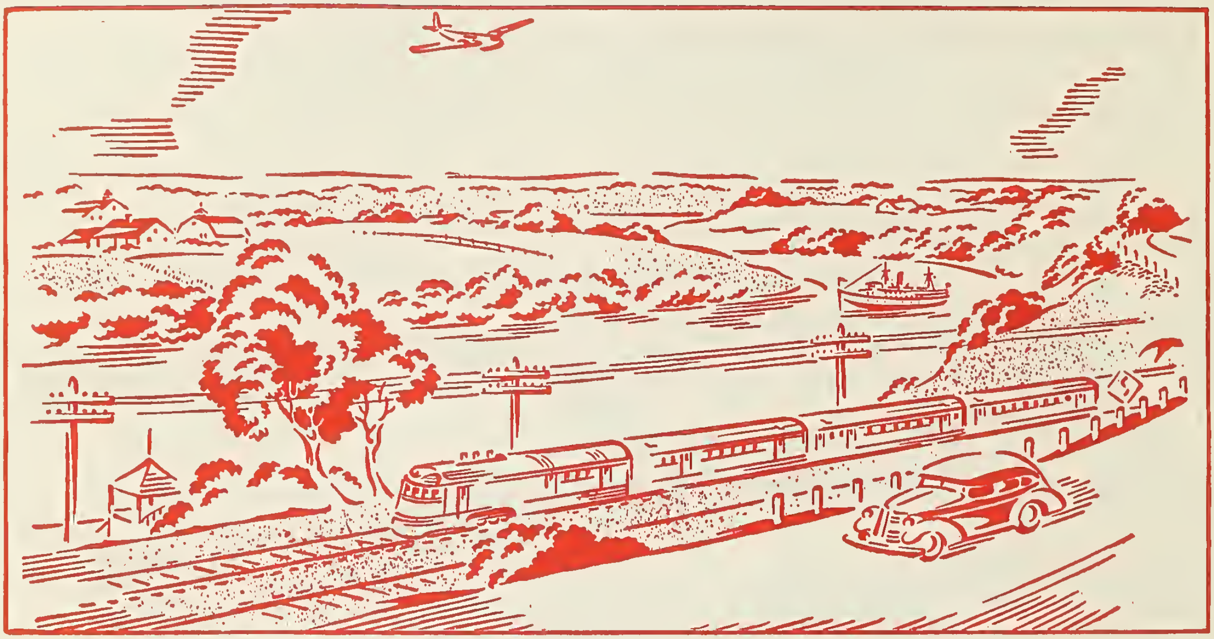
c. Why do the people who live in this valley need the highway?

Where are the schools, churches, and stores?

How can transportation help these farmers?

2. A Picture Study of a River Valley

Here is another valley picture for us to study and talk about. We will talk about the right colors for this picture.



This is a picture of a very wide valley. A long river carries away the water in this valley. Many smaller streams empty their water into this large river.

a. Why are there so few trees? What difference do you see between this valley and the valley on page 107?

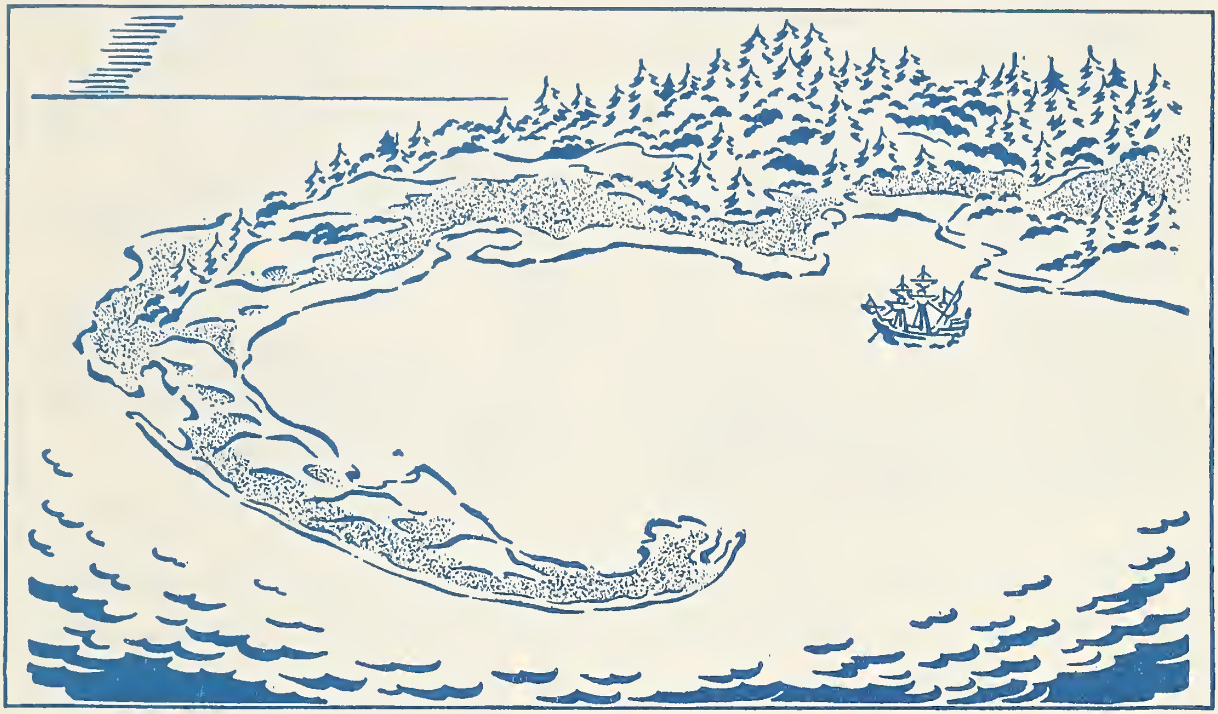
b. How do you know that the soil in this river valley is good soil? What kind of soil is best for growing things? (See page 45.)

c. What four ways to travel are shown in this picture? Many things are transported in and out of this valley. Why is this possible?

d. What way to send messages is shown in this picture? Is the train a passenger or a freight train?

3. The Shore Where the Pilgrims Landed

We have studied the pictures of mountain and valley. Now we have one of an ocean shore to study and color.



The Pilgrims came over the stormy seas in the "Mayflower."

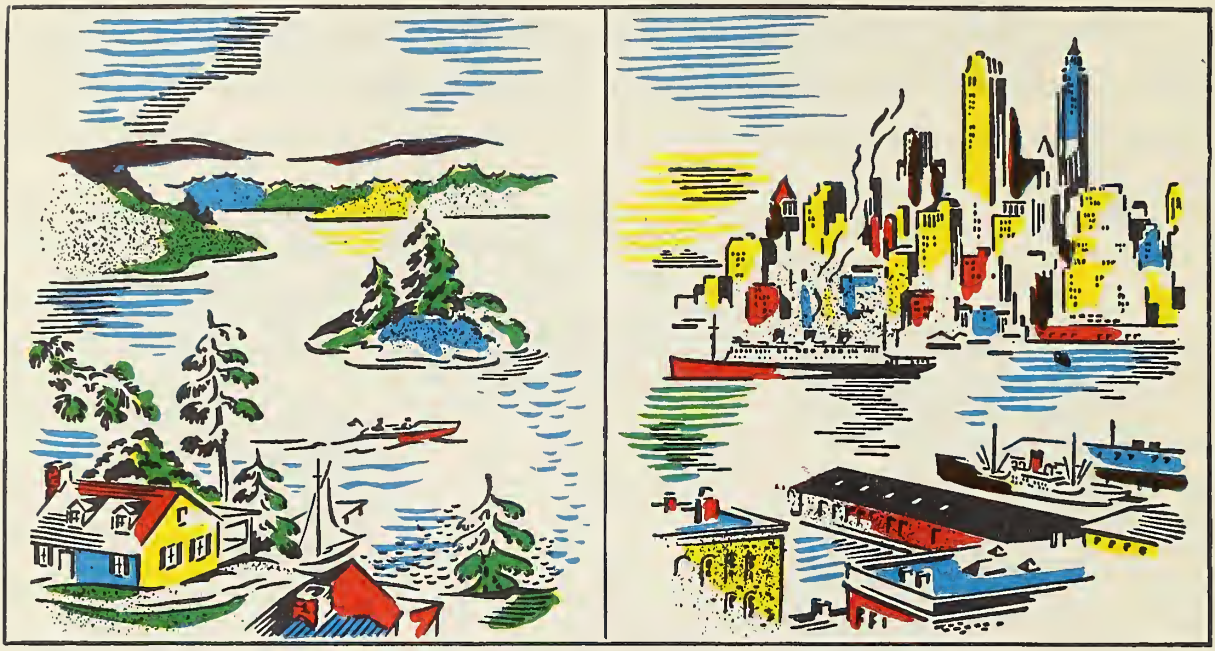
This picture shows the place where the Pilgrims landed to make their new home. They named it Plymouth.

What was the color of the sky, the water, the sand dunes, and the trees? Sand dunes are low hills of sand. The wind makes them on deserts and along the shores of oceans and of some lakes.

The "shore" is the land that is next to the water. Is the shoreline a straight line?

A cape is a point of land that reaches out into the water. Our picture is a picture map of Cape Cod. Find a real map of Cape Cod and look for Plymouth Harbor. Notice the waves outside the harbor. Tell what a harbor is. Name a famous harbor.

4. Picture Studies of a Lake and River



There are many large lakes and rivers in the United States. The Mississippi River is the largest river in our country. Try to find it on a map.

Do you know the names of some big lakes and rivers?

When ships come and go from a city that is by the water, the city is called a port.

a. A lake port is a city that has a harbor on the shores of a large lake. A harbor is a sheltered place along a shore. It is a safe place for a ship to anchor.

b. New Orleans is both a seaport and a river port. Why? The city in the second picture is a port. Why? This city has a good harbor. How do we know?

c. What port is nearest my home?

d. Name five famous ports in our country.

e. Find an island in the first picture.

5. Looking as Far as I Can See

It is time for us to take a trip together. If we live in a large city we will go to the top of a high building. If we do not live in a large city, we will go to the highest point of land that we can find. We must make plans for our trip. What shall we look for? Here are some suggestions.

6. A List for Me to Use on Our Trip

I will read this list before we start on our trip.

While we are gone, I will try to see as many as I can of the things named on this list. I will carry along pencil and paper to help me remember.

When we come back, I will write in my notebook a list of the things that I have seen on our trip. I will add the names of any others that interested me specially. Then we will talk about them.

mountains
hills
a mountain valley
a river valley
a main highway
dirt roads
grassy plains
a spring
farm land
a market garden
a dairy farm
trucks
airplane
a mine
forests
a quarry
a river
a stream or brook
rocks or stones
a bridge
a cliff
a dam
a waterfall
a pond
an island
sand dunes
the ocean
a lake
a shore
a harbor
a cape
a railroad
telegraph poles
clouds
a vineyard
a ranch
an orchard
a ship
a factory

7. Words That Tell a Story about Our Community

I will write a story about my community, in my notebook. Suggestions for writing my story:

1. Before I write my story, I will answer the questions below.
2. I will find out all I can about the first settlers who lived in my community.
3. I will find out if there are any famous buildings or landmarks in my community.
4. I will collect pictures of my community.

Here are the questions I will answer. The things that I saw on my trip will help me to answer these questions. My answers will tell a story about our community.

a. What is the name of our community? What is the name of our state?

b. Is our community a city, a town, a village, or a country neighborhood?

c. What are some of the things that our families do to earn a living?

Do most of our people work in our own community, or do they travel to work?

d. How does the country around our homes help our families to earn a living?

e. What goods do we sell? (See page 87.)

f. What goods do we buy? (See page 87.)

g. Do we live near a large body of water?

h. How many highways lead out of our community?

i. How many trains stop here daily?

j. How do we transport our goods? (See page 87.)

8. A Toy Countryside

We have been thinking about land and water for several days. We have learned how they work together to make our countryside. Our countryside is the land round about our community.

Can we make a toy countryside? Let's try. Here are some suggestions.

a table
clay or sand
blue paper
pebbles

We will build a map on the table.

We will use the clay or sand to represent land.

We will use the blue paper to represent water.

We will use the pebbles to represent mountains and hills. Our toy countryside will be a kind of earth map, showing:

land
a lake
a cape
a valley
a harbor
hills
a river
trees
an island
shores
mountains
highways

9. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

valley
island
shore
cape
mountain
dune
harbor
seaport

a. We will turn back and read again the story of the mountain valley, on page 107.

b. We will read again the story of the river valley, on page 108.

c. We will think about the story of the Pilgrims.

d. We will be glad that they found a safe harbor on the shores of Cape Cod.

e. We will read again the story of sand dunes, on page 109.

f. We will look for pictures of everything named.

g. When we are ready, we will write our sentences in our notebooks.

OUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

1. My Country, 'Tis of Thee

My Country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee —
Land of the noble free —
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

— Samuel Francis Smith

2. Our Country — A Home for Everyone

People like to build their homes where they can be happy and where they can earn a living. Our mighty country is a beautiful place for our homes.

Tall mountains shelter our valleys and plains. Some are so high that they are crowned with snow all year long. Down their sides run thousands of streams to form our mighty rivers.

Our country has many great forests. Some ring to the sound of the saw and the ax; some echo the shouts of the camper; all add beauty and wealth to our land.

Our country has many valleys and plains, where the soil is rich and deep for growing things. Wheat field and corn field, meadow, and grassy plain keep our tables filled with food.

Our hill lands give pasture for dairy herds. Their slopes make fine soil for our orchards.

Treasures of silver and gold, of oil and coal, of copper and iron come from our mines to feed our factories.

Our seashores are full of fine harbors. Their waters provide us much food.

Our rivers, our lakes, our seacoasts, and valleys make pathways for our travel. All these things make our country. We are glad that it is our country.

MAN'S WORK

Man has always had work to do. Even children work. They help their parents.

We often hear of men taking care of sheep. Long ago, men did this. They lived out in the open where they could watch the sheep and care for the lambs of the flock. There was grass on the hillsides and in the valleys.

These early shepherds raised plants and vegetables for food. Often they used tents for shelter, but they were happy.

a. When men raise plants and vegetables for food, what is their work called?

b. When men cut down the trees in the forests to build homes, what is their work called?

c. When men dig coal and other minerals out of the ground, what is their work called?

d. When men cut granite, marble, and other rocks from the earth, what is their work called?

e. When men fish for food, what is their work called?

When men began to live in communities like those we have today, more kinds of work were made. Roadbuilders, teachers, lawyers, and many other workers were needed.

MANUFACTURING — THE MAKING OF THINGS

1. The Picture of the Shepherd and His Flock

How would you color the picture of the shepherd and his sheep? Why were the sheep happy?

Why did the shepherd move his flock from place to place?

Why was the shepherd a happy man?

This shepherd had his work to do just as our fathers have their work. Often he took care of very many sheep and lambs. He protected them from wild animals. At times, he went home to stay with his wife and children for a few days.

Tell what shepherds do with the wool when they shear the sheep.

What clothing do you wear that is made from sheep's wool?

The sheep in the picture are grazing. What does this mean?

2. Factories

Many, many years have gone by since the first shepherd lived on the earth, and we have shepherds still.

As the years passed, men learned to make many things that were needed. They also learned to make many things just for comfort or pleasure.

When men make things, their work is called manufacturing. The places where they make things are called factories. The things they make are called products.

Page 49 told us something about products. What was it?

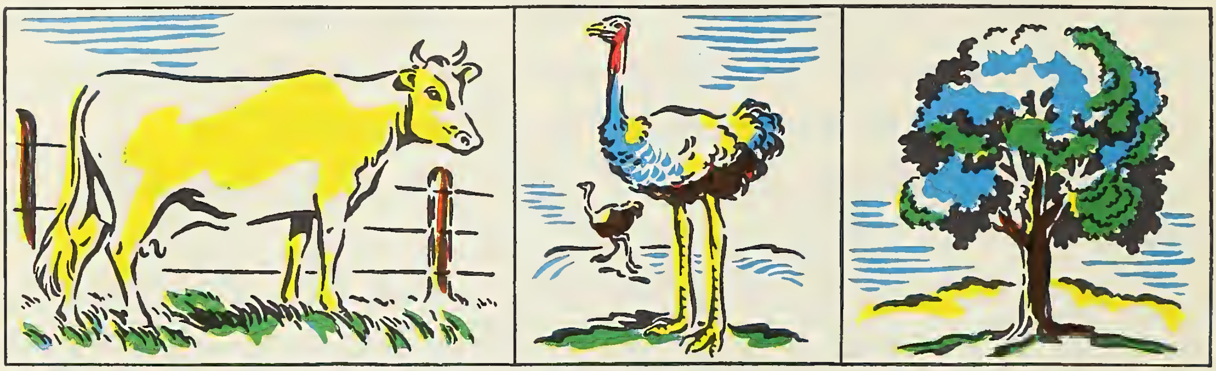
At first men made things in their homes. Then when engines and machinery were invented, men began to build factories. Page 60 told us something else about factories. What was it?

3. Raw Materials and Products

Raw materials are things that are not manufactured. Wheat is a raw material. Flour is a manufactured product, made from wheat.

This list names some products. Make a chart in your notebook. Write in it the names of the raw materials from which the products are made.

Products: chairs shoes bricks pencils sheets



Make a list of the products we see in the stores that were furnished by the cow, the ostrich, and the maple tree.

4. Our List of Manufactured Products

We know that men manufacture things that people need. They also manufacture many things that give people pleasure.

Our four great needs are food, clothing, shelter, and fuel.

The chart below names one product for each need. Copy the chart in your notebook.

Add four more products for each need to the examples given here.

For Food	For Clothing	For Shelter	For Fuel	For Pleasure
Ex. lard	thread	cement	petroleum	perfume

5. A Picture Story — Who Made the Soup?

Tomatoes will grow in most parts of our country. Many of the girls and boys who are having this geography adventure have seen them grow.

a. People often have tomato soup for a meal, without buying any tomatoes. How can this be?

In the pictures, many things happened to the tomatoes before the tiny folk had their hot tomato soup for supper.

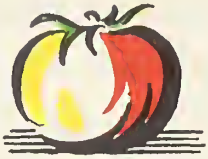
Many people handled the tomatoes, before they were manufactured into soup.

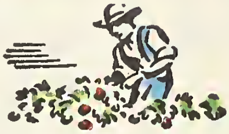
b. I will study the pictures and tell how many times the tomatoes are moved in the pictures.

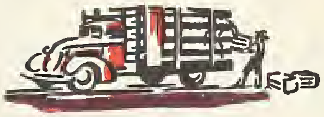
c. I will make a list of workers who helped to furnish the soup. I will start with the farmer and his helpers.

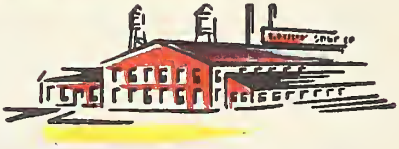
d. How much does a can of tomato soup cost at my grocery store?

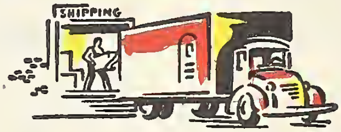
What does the story of the soup help me to understand?

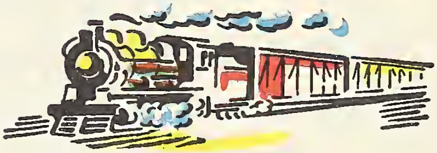


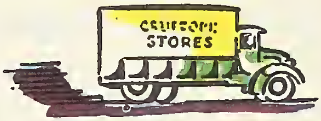


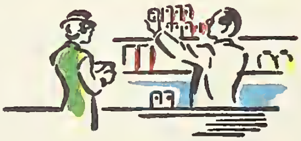


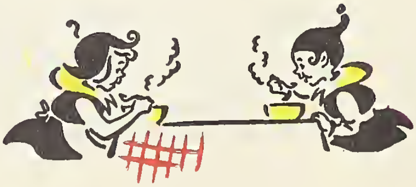












6. Where Do Raw Materials Come From?

A factory needs raw materials. Some factories are built near where the raw materials are found.

Some factories buy their raw materials from distant places. Wherever factories are built, good highways and railroads are needed.

a. Why are they needed?

Why do many people live near a large factory?

b. Why are tomato-canning factories located near the place where the tomatoes are grown? Must pineapples be raised near the factory where they are canned?

c. Do woolen mills need to be located near the place where the sheep are raised? Why? Must cotton factories be located near where the cotton is raised?

7. Where Are Factories Built?

Power is needed to run the machinery of factories. We have learned that water, electricity, and gas help to make power.

Does our part of the country have water power?

Are there factories in our community?

People are needed to work in factories. Many people sometimes work in one factory. This means that there must be houses for them to live in.

Many factories often are built near each other to use the same power plant. These factories need many workers.

Many houses are needed for the workers. Many churches, schools, stores, banks, and other buildings are needed to serve the workers. This is what makes a city.

8. Manufacturing Nearest Our Homes

If we live in great farming regions, there may not be any factories near our homes. In that case, we must try to find out where the nearest factories are, and learn about them. If we live near factories, the answers are easy to get.

a. What things are made in factories nearest our homes?

All of us use many things that are manufactured.

If there are no factories near our homes, can we get the manufactured things that we need? How?

b. What are some of the raw materials that our part of the country furnishes for manufacturing?

Foods are not our only raw materials.

Before we answer the question above, we will study the Manufactured Products Charts in our notebooks.

c. What raw materials come to our community from a distance?

Do we use these products for manufacturing?

d. What is done with the things made at the factories?

Study the story of "Who Made the Soup" on page 119, before we answer this question.

The pictures on page 119 will also help us.

9. Words to Study — Use Them in Sentences

manufacturing *raw materials* *factory* *products*

a. We will talk about five things that are used in our schoolroom.

b. We will tell from what raw material these products have been manufactured.

c. When we are ready, we will write our sentences.

BED IN SUMMER

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle-light;
In summer, quite the other way,
I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up people's feet
Still going past me in the street.

And does it not seem hard to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
And I should like so much to play,
To have to go to bed by day?

— Robert Louis Stevenson

SUMMER

1. A Talk about Summer

The summer months are June, July, and August. Many out-of-door changes tell us when summer has come.

The poem on the opposite page tells us what some summer changes are. We will choose someone to read the poem. As he reads, we will try to see and hear in our minds all the things the poem tells about. We will make a list of six different things that the poem mentions.

What time is a good bedtime for the little girl?

Is it dark when her bedtime comes in Summer? In Winter?

2. Summer in the North and in the South

Hot weather comes much sooner in the southern part of our country than it does in the northern part. The summer season is longer in the southern part of our country than it is in the northern part. Try to find out why this is so. Then talk with your classmates about it.

South America has summer, while we have winter. Why? Read again the story of the seasons, on page 15.

3. Summer Weather in the Mountains and by the Shore

a. Why is summer weather much cooler in the mountains than it is in the valley?

b. Why do many people like to spend the summer at the seashore, or by a lake?

c. Why is a forest a good place for a vacation?

Look for pictures of camps that are in a forest.

SUMMER ADVENTURES WITH THE WEATHER

1. Some Questions about the Weather Today

Is it warm today?
Is it cool today?
Is the wind blowing?
Is the sun shining?
Are there any clouds?
What month is this?
Is the spring over?
What season is it?

2. Questions about Summer in Our Part of the Country

Are the days shorter or longer than last spring?
Are the evenings warmer or cooler?
Is our clothing heavier or lighter?
What games do we play in the summer?
About when do we turn on the lights in the evening?
What time did we turn them on last spring? (See page 94.)

3. Planning for Our Summer Sun Record

We will take our Summer Sun Record as near June 21 as possible. We will also do our Summer Direction Work as near June 21 as possible.

4. Planning for Our Summer Weather Record

We will take our first Summer Weather Record about the same time we start our Sun Record. We will take our second Summer Weather Record about two weeks after the first.

Unless we have been keeping these records day by day, we should turn back and read again pages 8, 65, and 95; 23, 66, and 96; and 11, 67, and 97.

MY SUMMER SUN RECORD

1. My First Summer Sun Record

When?	Month Date Year	Hour	Direction
Sunrise	-------------------, 19------	--------- A.M.	---------------
Sunset	-------------------, 19------	--------- P.M.	---------------

2. My Second Summer Sun Record — Two Weeks Later

When?	Month Date Year	Hour	Direction
Sunrise	-------------------, 19------	--------- A.M.	---------------
Sunset	-------------------, 19------	--------- P.M.	---------------

We will copy the Summer Sun Charts in our notebook. Then we will keep our records on our charts.

3. To Remember

Length of day in second fall sun record:
Length of day in second winter sun record:
Length of day in second spring sun record:
Length of day in second summer record:
In what season was the day longest?
In what season was the day shortest?
Which are longer, spring or summer days?
How Does the Summer Poem Suggest Daylight Saving?

MY SUMMER WEATHER RECORD

We will keep our Summer Weather Records in our notebooks.

Day by day we must watch the thermometer and the sky. We must notice where the wind comes from and how hard it blows. We must be careful to notice the differences between rain and mist, and between mist and fog. We must notice the kinds of clouds, too. How fast do they move across the sky?

Some of the girls and boys who use this book will have dust and windstorms to watch at this time of year. Some may see hail and thunderstorms. Some may have sunshine and cloudless skies. Where are they?

Here is a sample chart for you to copy in your notebook.

Date	Hour	Temperature	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Sky	Precipitation

a. Your summer record is for what part of the United States?

b. If you spend the summer away from home, note down in your notebooks any interesting facts about the weather that cannot be included under the sample headings.

c. Do the people in the place where you spend your vacation have any weather sayings new to you?

d. If you hear any new sayings, write them in your notebook.

e. How many stars can you recognize in the summer sky? Write down their names and the dates you saw them in your notebooks.

DIRECTION WORK IN THE SUMMER

1. I Remember That:

In our country:

a. Where does my noontime shadow always point?
b. The noontime sun is always towards what direction?
c. Where can the North Star always be found?
d. Where can the pointer stars always be found?
e. To what do the pointer stars always point?
f. In what direction does the needle of a compass point?

2. Some Questions to Answer

a. If I face north, where is east?
b. Where is south?
c. Where is west?
d. How long is my noontime shadow in June? (See page 10.)
e. How long was my September shadow? (See page 67.)
f. How long was my December shadow? (See page 97.)
g. How long was my March shadow?
h. Which shadow was longest?

i. What does this difference in shadow lengths tell us about the length of daytime in each season? In what season was our longest day? Our shortest day?

j. Where does the sun rise about June 21?

k. Where does the sun set about June 21?

l. Why is summer a good time for us to study directions and weather?

What direction is my home from our schoolhouse?

OUR PLEASURE AND REST TIME

1. What Makes a Good Day for Everyone?

We have learned that all over this great world of ours people are working. They are working to supply the things that all of us need.

But work must be mixed with pleasure and rest, if people are to be happy and healthy. The right answers to the following questions have some good hints for our health and happiness.

a. How many hours make a day and a night?

b. How many hours should we sleep?

c. How many hours do we spend in school?

d. How many hours do most people work?

e. What do children and older people do with the hours when they are not working or sleeping?

2. Ourselves and Our Pleasures

All of us can enjoy some of these pleasures. Can you name others?

taking hikes
playing games
entertaining visitors
visiting friends
giving a party
reading
listening to music
having a garden
cub scouting
playgrounds and parks
phonograph records
the radio — television
moving pictures
zoos
travel—train—air—automobile
out of door sports

3. When People Go Visiting

Sometimes people visit a place because it helps them to be healthy. Often they visit places because they like to travel for pleasure. Here is a short list of reasons why people visit other places. Try to name some others.

to enjoy new scenery
to get a change of air
to be warm in winter
to be cool in summer
to bathe in health springs
to "see the sights"

4. Why People Visit Our Part of the Country

a. I will make a list of five reasons why people visit our part of the country.

b. When do we have many visitors in our Community? If we do not have many, why don't we?

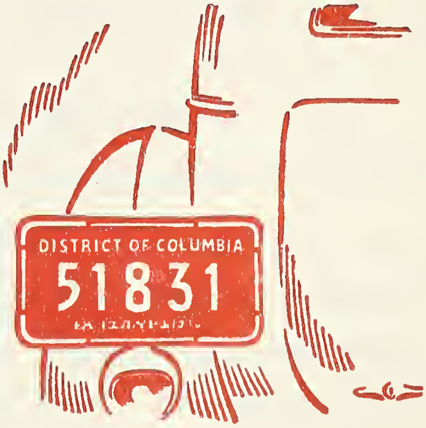
5. Where Do Our Visitors Come From?

The registration plate on an automobile tells us where the owner of the car lives.

a. Where does the owner of the car in the picture live?

I will watch the registration plates of the automobiles that I see.

These plates will tell me where some of our visitors come from.



b. I will make a list of the different places that are shown by the plates and add it to my notebook.

CHANGES IN COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE

1. How Country Life Has Changed

Here is a list of some of the things that people can enjoy in the country. Can you think of still others?

good homes
nice yards
trees
good air
animals
good food
good schools
churches
entertainments
visitors
pleasant trips
good roads
automobiles
telephone
radio
grocery delivery
daily mail
outdoor work
quiet
birds
flowers
scenery
daily news
television

2. How City Life Has Changed

Here is a list of things that people can enjoy in the city.

Make a list of things that are on both the country life and the city life lists.

Make another list of things found on both lists, that people did not have in George Washington's time.

Make still another list of things that are on the country life list, or the city life list only, but that could correctly be put on the other list.

good homes
beautiful parks
large playgrounds
zoo
good food
good schools
hotels
churches
great stores
theaters
subway trains
elevated trains
automobiles
good concerts
good streets
telephone
radio
early papers
television
clean streets
good fire protection

THE STORY OF OUR OWN COMMUNITY

1. A New Family Moves into Our Community

The family in this picture has just arrived on the train. They are going to live in our community.

They will be new citizens of our community.

Probably their first need is food. The trip has been long. They are hungry. Can you tell them where they can buy a meal?

They need to know many things about our community. Can you help them?

What is the name of our community?

Where is it located?

Is the climate good? Why?

Is it a large community?

What is the population?

Are there houses to live in?

Is there a chance to earn a living here?

Is it easy to find work?

Perhaps the father must ride to work. How can he travel?

The family wishes to live near a school. Little sister is in the third grade. Brother is in the sixth grade. Where will they find schools in our community?

The family also hopes to live near their church.

Where are the churches in our community located?

Where can they sleep until they find a house?

2. The People Who Live in Our Community

We have learned that land, water, climate, foods, and many other things help make a community.

But it would not be a community without the people who live in it. We need to know more about the people.

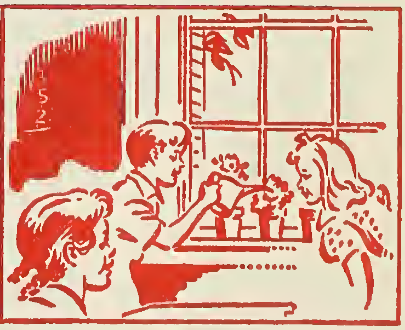
What would happen to our community if all of its people moved away? Who would do the work?

3. Knowing the People in Our Community

Here are some suggestions for knowing people.

In the Neighborhood

At Church



At School

4. People in Our Community Work Together

Here is a list of services in our community that all our families can use and enjoy. Can you name others?

schools
churches
libraries
parks
streets
museums
police department
fire department

When the early settlers in our country built a school, all of the men who were able did the work. They worked together.

Today our community needs many things. All of the citizens help pay for them. Citizens still work together.

5. Many Workers Help Us at Home

This is a word puzzle. It is about workers who help in our homes. The words in the list belong somewhere in the sentences. Copy the sentences and fill the blanks with the right words.

grocery man
plumber
meter man
carpenter
garbage collector
delivery man
coal
milkman
postman
newspaper
electrician
telephone man

The ------------------- brings our mail.

The ------------------- built our new shelves.

The -------------------- reads our gas and electricity meters. He tells how much gas or electricity we use.

The ------------------- from the store brought my new suit this morning.

The -------------------- has taken the garbage away.

The fuel man brought us some ------------------- for the furnace.

We bought the canned peaches from the --------------.

When our water pipes leak, the ------------------- fixes them.

Our milk is delivered by the ----------.

Our telephone is out of order. The ------------------- will fix it.

The electric iron will not heat. The ------------------- will fix it.

Many other workers help keep our houses in repair. Some of them work in our yards or gardens. Can you name more workers who help in our homes?

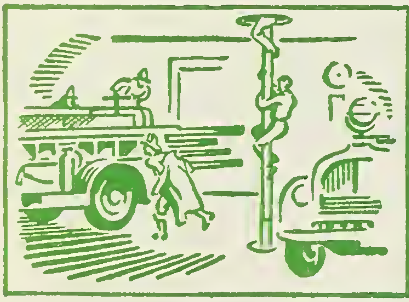
6. Fire Workers Protect Our Safety

Here is a picture story about a fire. How can you call the firemen when there is a fire?

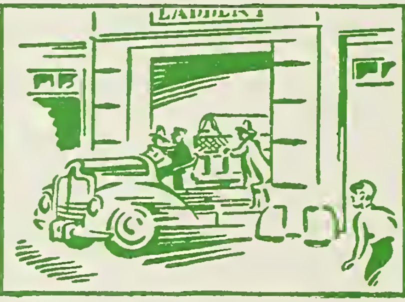
The Fire

Calling for Help

Fire Alarm Box



Fireman Hears Gong



On the Way

All Out!

Firemen work for us. When they are on duty, they live at the fire station, both day and night. They go where they are needed. They are very brave.

Firemen wear a uniform when they are on duty.

They wear rubber hats, rubber coats, and rubber boots at a fire. Why?

Have you seen a fire hose? What does the fire truck carry?

Be sure you know where your nearest fire alarm box is. Notice the number on it. Each box has a number.

When there is a fire, someone turns the handle on the fire alarm box. This opens the door. Then he pulls down the hook that is inside the door.

When the hook is pulled, it signals your box number to the fire house. Now the firemen know where the fire is.

7. Police Workers Protect Our Safety

Policemen work for us too. They see that our laws are obeyed. They protect us day and night. They go where they are needed. They are very brave.

They wear a uniform when they are on duty. We often see white gloves on a traffic officer. Why? How do policemen dress on a stormy day?

Sometimes a person needs help quickly. Perhaps no policeman is near. When this is true, someone should telephone the police station.

A police officer is always on duty at the station. He will send help quickly.

Where is your nearest police station? Visit it. You will find it a friendly place.

Here is a picture story. It shows some of the ways in which our policemen friends help us. Can you think of others?

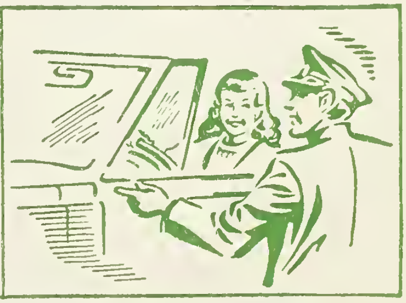
Safety

Traffic Control

Lost Child

Day - Night Care

Fires and Accidents


Giving Directions

8. Some Workers Who Help Us to Be Healthy

In most communities, our school doctor and our school nurse visit us soon after school begins. They keep watch over the pupils all year long. They help us to keep strong and healthy.

Sometimes our dentist sees us at school.

Sometimes we see him at his office. He helps us have good teeth.

Our doctors, our nurses, and our hospital workers all help the people in our community to be strong and healthy.

Here are some things that our health workers want us to do. Can you think of others? Do you do all of them?

hold chin in
keep back straight
sit tall
stand tall
breathe deep
get lots of sleep
drink milk
eat good meals
brush teeth daily
drink plenty of water
keep hands and nails clean
work! play! rest!

Have you good posture?

9. Groups for Boys and Girls

Boys and girls learn many things in groups. Do you belong to a group? If so, you will almost always find some grown-ups helping your group. Talk about the groups that are named in the list below. Can you name others that interest boys and girls?

Girl Scouts
Boy Scouts
play groups
Brownies
Cub Scouts
Camp Fire Girls
Girl Reserves
orchestras
Junior Red Cross

10. Now Is the Time for Us to Be Good Citizens

We do not need to wait until we are grown. We can be useful citizens now.

Being good citizens now will help us to be better citizens when we are men and women.

A good citizen is useful at home, at school, at work, at play.

The list suggests things that we can do now. Make your own list in your notebooks.

At Home	At School	At Work and Play
Hang up clothing	Speak clearly	Be generous and fair
Keep room orderly	Pick up papers	Work and play hard
Put toys away	Run errands	Always tell the truth
Clean face and hands	Pay good attention	Help other people
Help with baby	Help new classmates	Come on time
Feed animals	Take care of books	Stop on time
Run errands	Help the teacher	Look! Listen! Think!

GEOGRAPHY AND OUR COMMUNITY STORY

1. Following Community Trails

Since school began, we have been exploring community trails together. No matter where we live, we have found many of these trails.

2. How We Follow Trails

All trails lead somewhere.
They tell you something.
Study them.
Stop! Look! Listen!
Try not to miss anything.
Think about the things you see.
What do they mean?
Find out everything you can.

3. What Is Geography?

When you study geography trails, you are studying geography. Your geography trails tell you a story about people and the earth on which they live.

As you grow older, you will find many new geography trails.

Each year you will learn more and more about your world and the people who live in it.

REMEMBERING OUR ADVENTURES IN COMMUNITY LIFE

1. Why Have We Been Taking Our Community Life Adventures?

The list below names some of the things that we have talked about in our community life adventures. Try to remember and tell the interesting facts we learned about each one.

families
homes
schools
friends
neighborhoods
communities
weather
climate
seasons
directions
soil
seacoasts
rivers
lakes
mountains
valleys
plains
drinking water
mines
quarries
plant foods
animal foods
fish
forests
communications
manufacturing
highways
transportation
commerce
pleasure

All of the things that are named in the list help people to find their work, and to live a good life.

The Indians lived in the same country that we live in. Why do we live more comfortably than the Indians lived?

2. What Adventure I Liked Best

I will look back through this book and think about the adventures we have had. Then I will tell which one I liked best, and why.

HAPPY VACATION

Some of us who use this book live in the country, or on the plains. Many of us live in the mountains or at the seashore. Others of us live in the town or in the great cities.

No matter where we live there is work to be done. The people who live where we do share the things that they have with other people.

Often they share the things that they learn with other people.

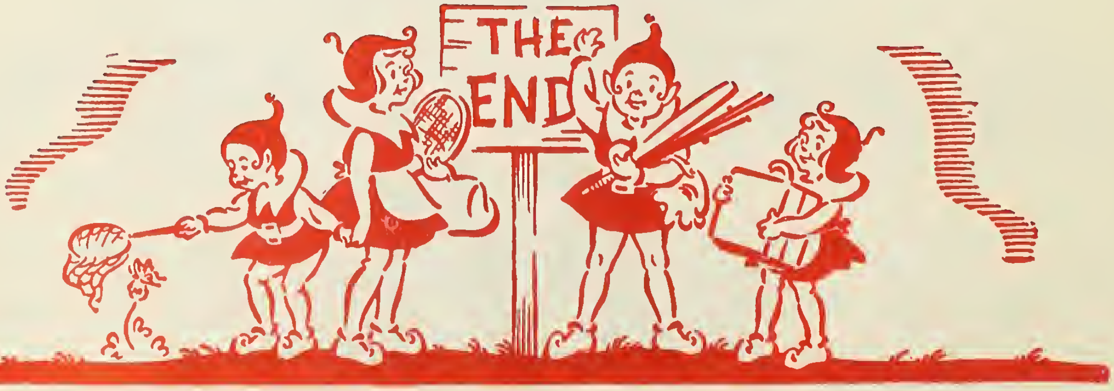
Some of our families have a great deal of money. Many of our families do not have much money. But all of us share many things that men have made. We are neighbors.

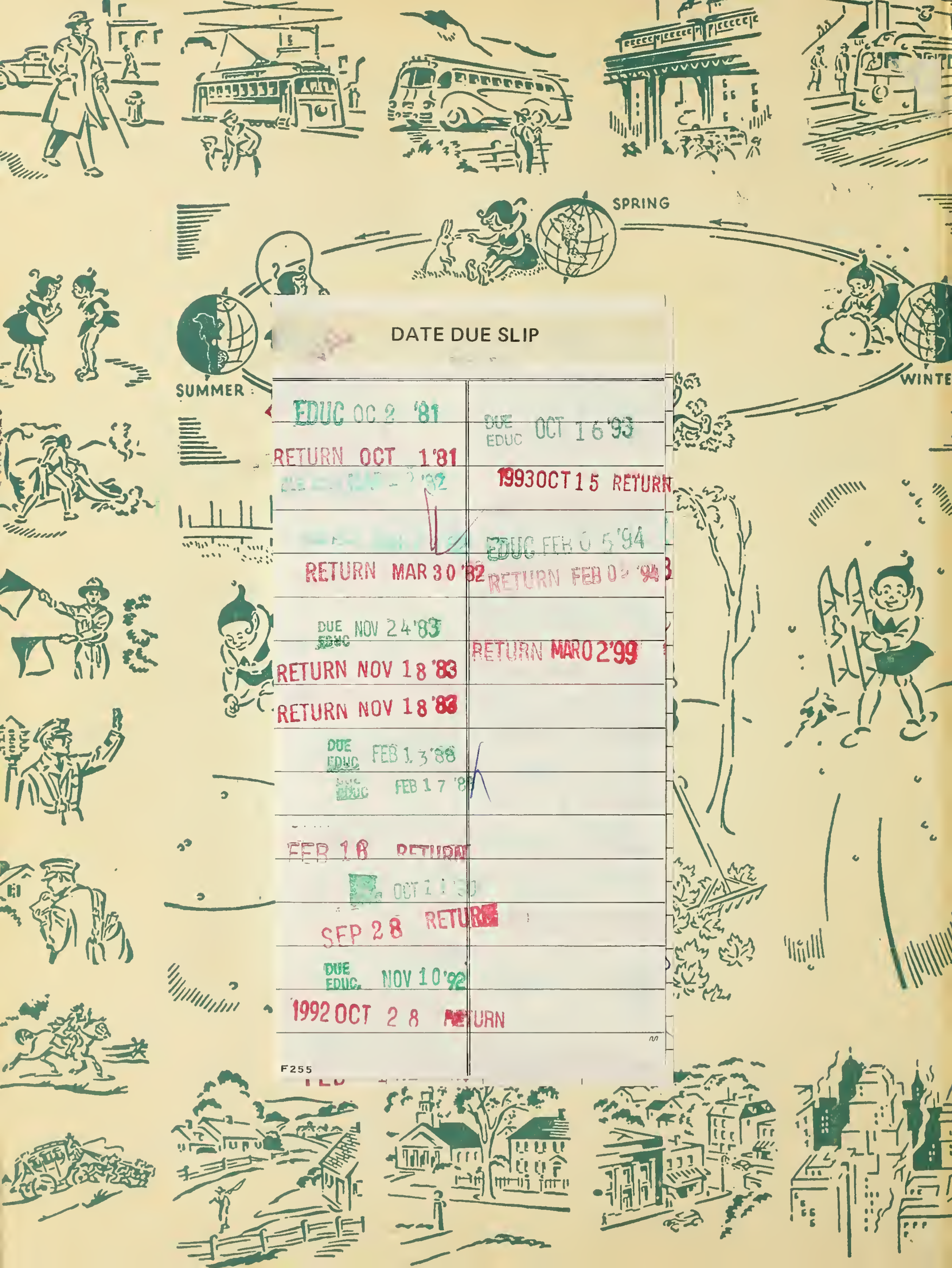
Good-by — and Happy Vacations!

The tiny folk are smiling. They are telling us good-by for the summer.

And all of the girls and boys who have had these adventures together are wishing one another a happy vacation.

Our community adventures have helped us to know about our country. They have shown us how the earth and nature help us. They have shown us how people help one another to have happy lives. They teach us to be friendly with people everywhere.





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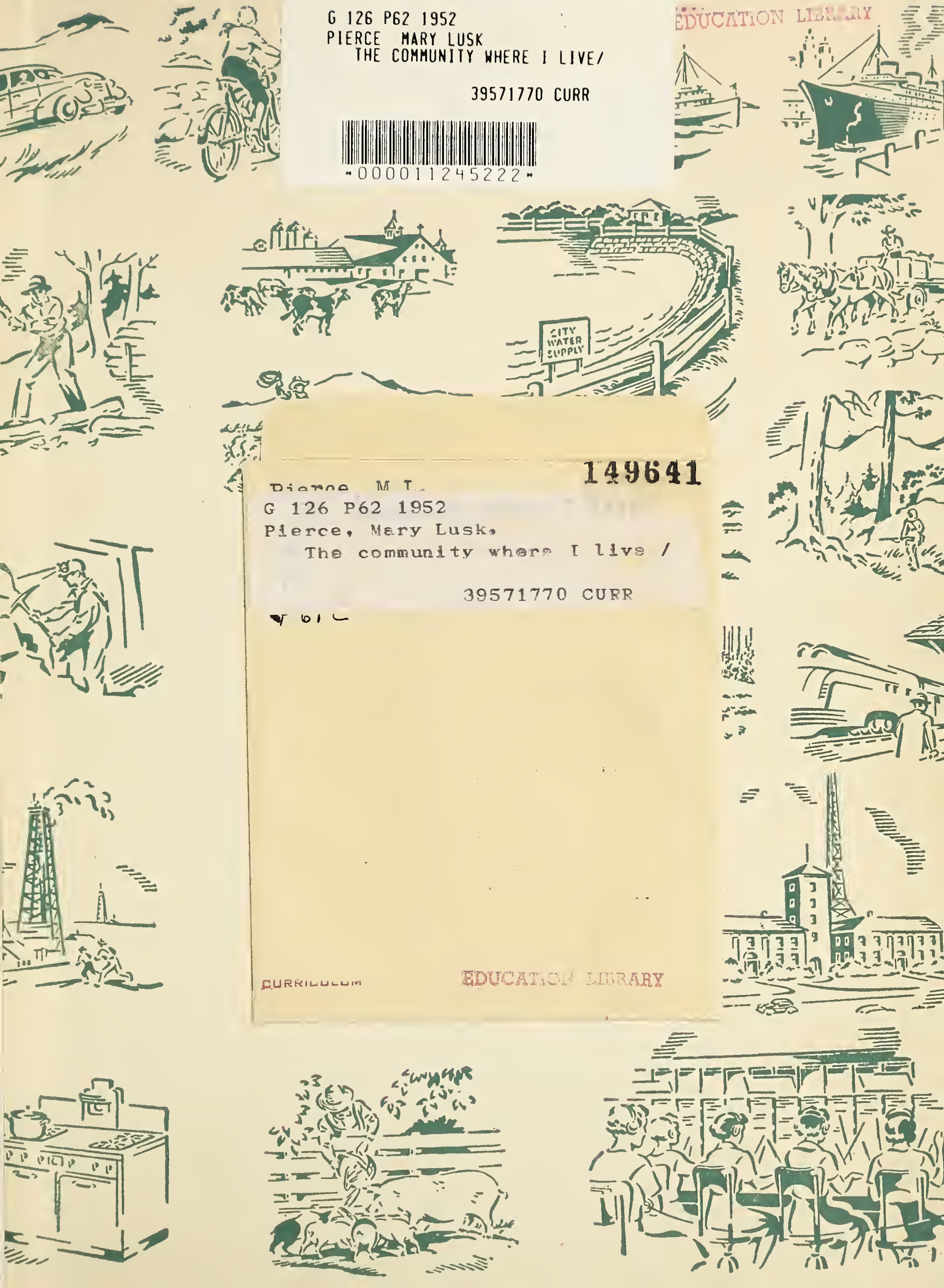

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